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KOREA TODAY

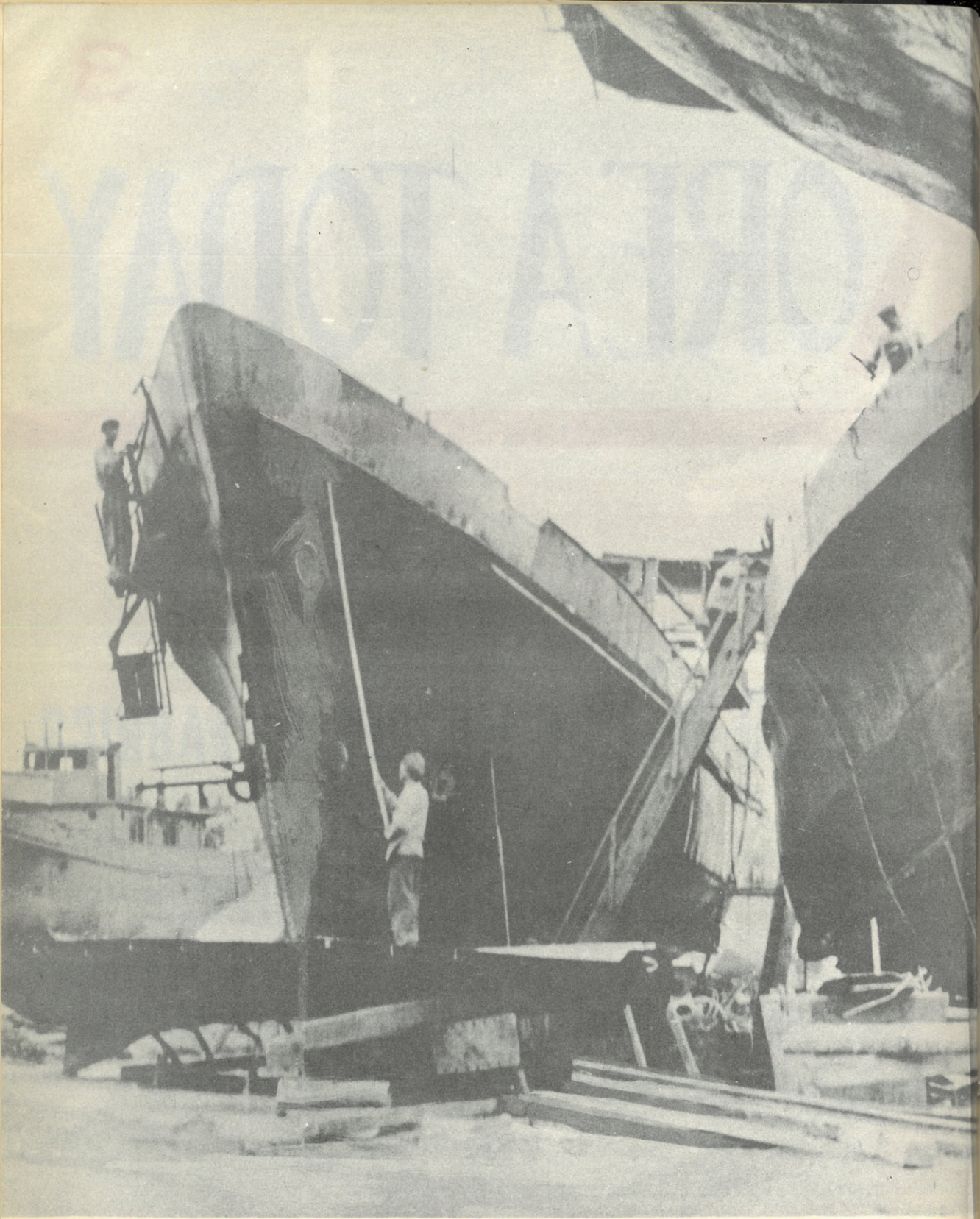
NO. 70

1962

250 MILLION METRES OF FABRICS

Women of New Korea

**SMASH THE JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS'
SCHEME TO INVADE S. KOREA**



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"Preparations for Sowing" Painting by
Chang Myung Ryong

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

In 1956-1960 the total tonnage of Korea's fishing boats and their gross horse-power increased 2-fold and 2.2-fold respectively, and shipbuilding keeps making brisk headway in a big way.

Photo: 270-ton class otter trawlers on the dock

250 MILLION METERS OF FABRICS

LEE CHANG HEUB

IN the field of light industry the entire workers and technicians are out to turn out 250 million meters of fabrics this year.

250 million meters of fabrics—this is one of the six heights to be scaled this year by our people.

Six heights—5 million tons of grain, 250 million meters of fabrics, 800,000 tons of marine products, 200,000 flats, 1,200,000 tons of steel, 15 million tons of coal—are of decisive significance in carrying out the task of radically improving the people's livelihood, the central task of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan. Especially the height of 250 million meters of textile will have a great bearing on the betterment of the people's living. It is one of the most important revolutionary tasks the Workers' Party of Korea and our people put forth this year.

Before the liberation the Japanese imperialists destroyed even Korea's handicraft industry far from setting up a modern light industry in Korea. As a result, until the country's liberation, only 14 centimeters of fabrics were produced per head of the population in Korea annually. Therefore, the Party has paid profound attention to the development of light industry since the liberation. During the Five-Year Plan period light industrial output grew at a rapid pace.

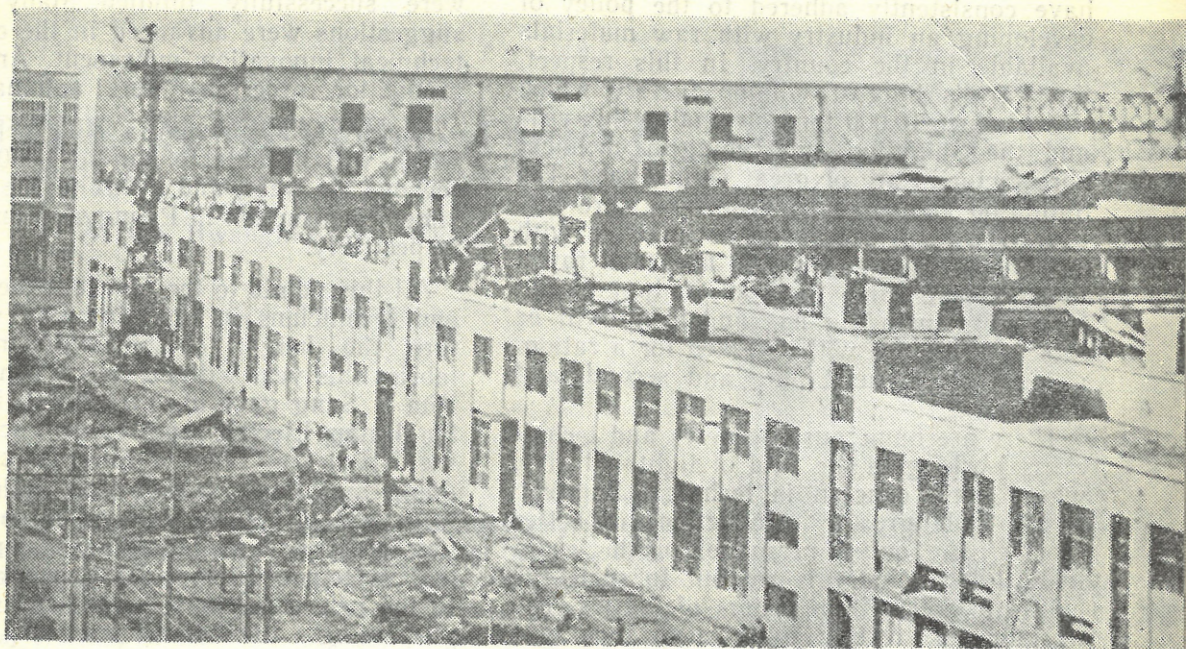
In 1960, the country's textile output reached 190 million meters or 138 times that in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

When the height of 250 million meters of fabrics is scaled this year, textile output in our country will be 182 times greater than in 1944. The portion of better textile goods will increase, the range of variety of fabrics and knitted goods be widened, and the quality be definitely improved.

The task set before light industry in the Seven-Year Plan period is exceptionally big, especially so with the textile industry: in 1963 textile output will reach 300 million meters, and in 1967 it will go up to 400-500 million meters. The share of high-quality fabrics will go up. To this end, this year's target set before the textile industry will be of weighty significance. This year output of twisted yarn fabrics will be doubled. More, dye work and after-treatment processes will be improved.

Premier Kim Il Sung in his report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the Fourth Party Congress stated: "As for the textile industry, considering the fact that cotton cultivation is extremely limited in our country, efforts should be concentrated on producing vinalon, staple fibre, rayon and other chemical fibre fabrics and linen, and the output of silk and woollen fabrics should be increased rapidly."

Upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings the proportion of high-quality fabrics to the total textile output will be raised. We will produce greater quantities of suit materials such as gabardine, poplin, and corduroy, overcoat materials and serge. The



The second-stage construction of the Shinuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory is in full swing

proportion of processed textile will be extended.

It is expected that this year enough suit materials will be turned out to go around to every head of the population, in addition to materials for over 4,300,000 overcoats. Moreover, there will be 4 million fur caps as well as 32 million underwear, 50 million pairs of hosiery and socks, 3 million sweaters, and various other kinds of knit goods. In addition, the country will have more summer and winter suits, underwear, scarfs, fur caps, winter footwear for children.

When the country has 250 million meters of fabrics the clothing problem will be improved markedly. At the same time, it will make the country carry out the programmatic task of producing 400-500 million meters of fabrics by 1967 under the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

Every condition and possibility is provided for the country to capture the height of 250 million meters of fabrics this year.

First of all, a firm light industrial base has been built. Several modern large textile mills are to be found in the country: the Pyongyang Textile Mill with an annual

production capacity of 100 million meters of fabrics, Pyongyang Silk Mill, Koosung Textile Mill. Besides, there are numerous local textile and knitted goods mills of medium and small scale throughout the country.

Today the country's light industry can produce in 22 days the equivalent of what was turned out in one year before the liberation. Especially the textile industry takes only two days to turn out as much fabrics as produced in the whole of one year in the days of Japanese rule.

Today our light industry produces more than 2,000 kinds of fabrics including woolen, suit and overcoat materials and silk. All this was quite unthinkable under Japanese rule. More, the country has a powerful machine-building industry producing textile equipment and parts for textile industry.

Mention must be made of the chemical fibre base to which the Party and the government have directed great attention. Our chemical fibre base constitutes reliable guarantee for scaling the height of 250 million meters of fabrics this year. The Workers' Party of Korea and the government

have consistently adhered to the policy of developing an industry with raw materials available in the country. In this respect, the world's biggest vinalon factory which will produce 10,000 tons of vinalon this year and the Shinuijoo and Chungjin chemical fibre factories are of great significance. The Shinuijoo and Chungjin chemical fibre factories will provide textile industry with 25,000-30,000 tons of staple fibre and rayon yarn. At the same time, the output of natural fibre including flax and hemp will be raised, and steps will be taken for a rational use of natural fibre and second-hand fibre.

There are numerous engineers and technicians working in the field of light industry, whose main concern is technical improvement and greater production of better fabrics. The entire personnel of the country's light industry is set out to scale the height of 250 million meters of fabrics. The workers of textile mills under the Light Industry Commission wove in January this year 540,000 meters more of fabrics than January last year. Their quotas for January

were successfully fulfilled. Many creative suggestions were advanced in the collective technical innovation movement. And many production processes were automated.

Moreover, at present a silk reeling mill which will be able to handle 4,000 tons of cocoons a year, and a flax textile mill are under construction in Pyongyang and Hesan respectively.

All this points to the fact that the workers and technicians in light industry will capture the height of 250 million meters of fabrics this year without fail. When Premier Kim Il Sung gave his personal guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory and the Pyongyang Textile Mill, he called for doing away once and for all with the old work system in factories and establishing a new enterprise management system and a new system of factory Party work suitable to the new conditions. In the course of implementing the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung great changes have taken place in the field of textile industry as in other spheres. With the reorganization of

the mechanism of provincial economic commissions and local factories under them, a definite step was made to render production and technical guidance to the local industrial factories. And it made the local textile and knit goods factories work more creatively, and it goes without saying that this will help greatly the nation's textile industry scale the height of 250 million meters of fabrics.

Today the workers and technicians in the field of light industry are making continuous innovations to fly the banner of victory on the height of 250 million meters of fabrics.



Thread winding shop of the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory

BATTLE IS GETTING FIERCE

—At the Hwanghai Iron Works—

KIM SUNG HWAN

The day dawns on Songrim, an iron city. Workers hurry to their work places—two huge furnaces, open hearths, coke ovens of the Hwanghai Iron Works. A day of labour, a day of battle, for attaining the height of 1,200,000 tons of steel, one of the six national goals to be attained this year, starts early in the city of Songrim where the Hwanghai Iron Works, an important iron and steel centre of our country, is located.

When we got to the works, the morning siren had just sounded and a new shift was coming in. We went to the manager's office. A middle-aged man in black, oil-stained work clothes and labour shoes answered our knock.

"What can I do for you?" he asked.

"Is the manager in?"

"I am the manager."

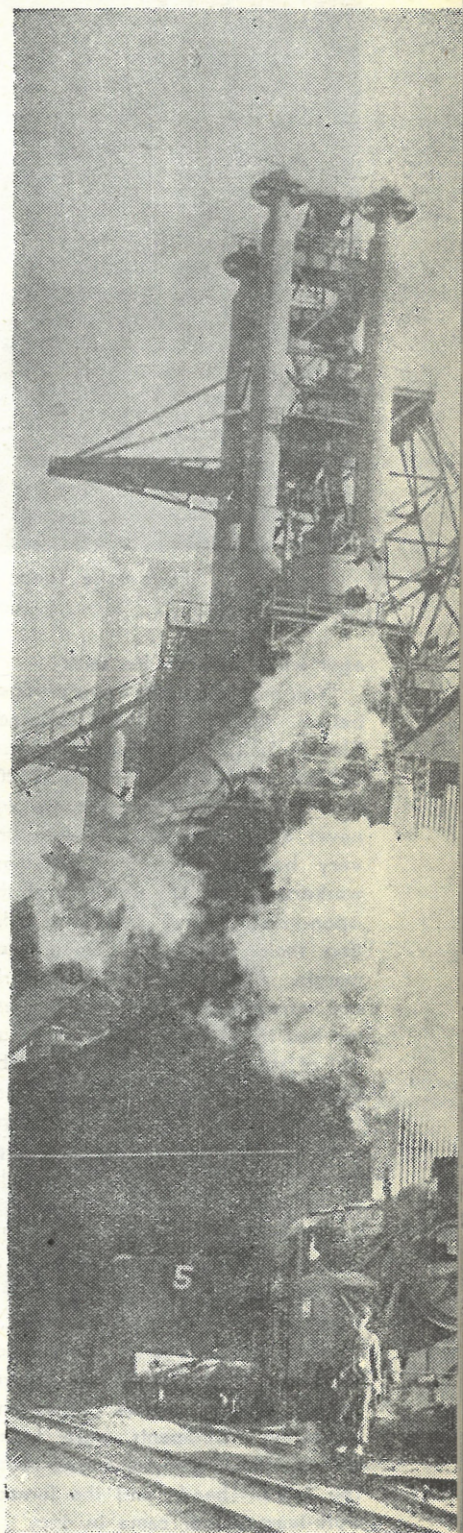
His answer embarrassed us a little, because we had not recognized Kim Hyung Sam, the manager. He was about to leave for the furnace shop. He invited us to come along with him. On the way he told us: "Our furnace used to overfulfil its daily plans by more than 10 per cent. But last night we didn't go beyond 100 per cent. I must go and find out why."

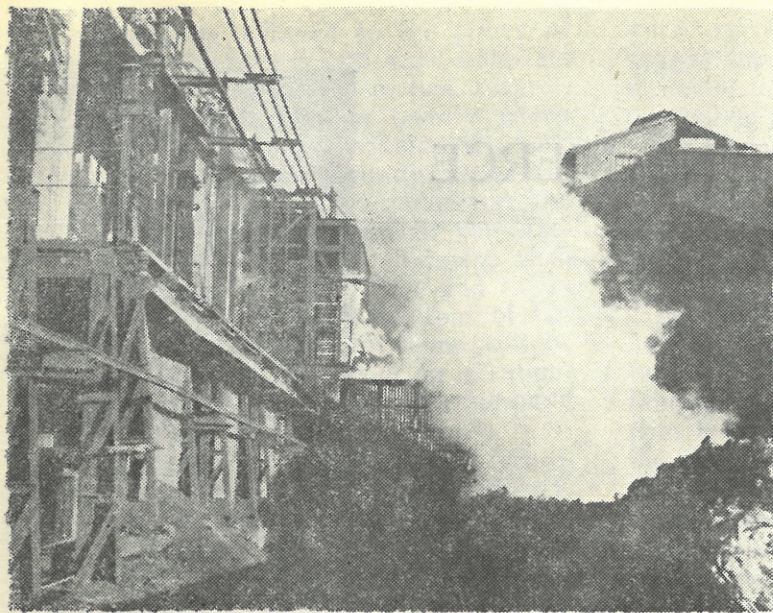
In December last year Premier Kim Il Sung gave personal guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances

Factory, one of the major electric appliances manufacturing factories of our country. At Daian the Premier set it as an important task for the leading persons of the factory to smash completely the old work method, to establish a new enterprise management system in conformity with the new circumstances, and, especially, to build up a guidance system under which the manager, the commander of a factory, goes down to work places and helps the workers solve knotty problems. And his teachings have gone beyond the bounds of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory, sweeping the whole country.

Manager Kim Hyung Sam readjusted his work along the line the Premier had indicated. Every day from the chief engineer, deputy-managers and the inspection department he learns the actual situation prevailing in the factory and on this basis, he draws up his daily schedule. Then he goes to work places. Moreover, there has been a reorganization of the factory management system since the Premier gave instructions at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory. The new system relieved the manager from the cumbersome office work. Instead it made him penetrate deep into the ranks of workers.

We kept talking with the man-





Ferro-coke keeps coming from the No. 2
coke oven

tial. That's why we, first of all, started to improve the equipment. Formerly 3 to 4 workers had to spend about half an hour in the terrific heat to hollow out the iron notch for discharging smelted iron. But now one worker can do the work thanks to a machine which the workers themselves have devised. So, the last arduous work in the furnace operation has been mechanized. More, now the operation of closing furnace mouth has been mechanized, and the valve system in the hot blast stove automated."

Just at this moment a bell rang. It was signalling a discharge of molten iron. We hurried to the No. 1 furnace from where the ringing of the bell came. We met there again the manager and furnace shop head. The manager said to the shop head.

"If it goes like this, 10 heats will be possible, I think. The questions of low-grade granulation and of prevention of freezing should be discussed this evening at the factory Party committee. I'm going to the sieving centre..."

"Will you be in your office after that?" we asked the manager.

"I don't think so. I think it will be some time before I will be in my office. I have to find out why we got ore of such low degree of granulation last night. I think I'll be at the ore loading place..."

From there we went to the steel shop. Molten steel was streaming down from a ladle, sparks flying in all directions. It was a wonderful sight.

At the No. 1 open-hearth they were busy charging ore. Shovels that the smelters held in their hands flashed like bayonets when the smelters moved in a circle to throw ore into the hearth. They were all out to be true to the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the steel workers should be in the van of the battle for reach-

ager while walking. He said:

"You may know, we have pledged before the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung to produce this year 500,000 tons of steel and 550,000 tons of pig iron. Of course, we will never eat our pledge. But from the very beginning of the year, our workers, especially smelters at the open-hearths, have been overfulfilling their daily plans by a wide margin. At first we leading workers were a little confused. Because we had to fill the gap between output of steel and that of pig iron by increasing the latter... It is our plan to double the pig iron output this year as against last year. The plan figure includes the output from the No. 2 furnace which was built in September last year just before the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. At any rate, I must say, it is no easy task..."

When we arrived at the furnace shop we went first to the control room. Various signal lights and measuring instruments were installed in the neatly-arranged room. The shop head and the furnace work-team leader came in, too.

"Comrade manager," the shop head said, "It seems the stuff we got last night was not regular in the degree of granulation. It was almost pulverized. We couldn't make the mark. But every thing is all right now, so you need not worry about it."

"I'm glad to hear that. Well, do you think we can have ten heats today?" asked the manager, looking into the record of the control board operator.

"Of course! Why not?" was the answer.

The manager asked in detail how the machines and equipment were behaving, if the supply of raw and auxiliary materials was normal, and how the workers were. With these questions answered, the manager left for the work place.

We remained in the room with the control board operator, for we wanted to know how the work went on in the furnace shop. The young man told us as follows:

"What constitutes the decisive guarantee for the furnace shop in turning out 550,000 tons of pig iron this year is tapping every poten-

ing the six heights, the national goals of the year.

Jung Jai Chil who was in charge of the hearth ladled out steel to sample it. There were sparkles. A smile appeared on his perspiring face. It meant that every thing was under control.

Some minutes later he examined the final analysis table and signalled to get ready for discharging. The smelters began to throw manganese into the hearth.

A bell rang for discharge, when a crane approached the steel notch carrying a heavy ladle.

The steel notch was open. The whole work place was tinted red by the outflow of molten steel.

"You ask how we have made such leap in production, don't you?" The open-hearth chief stood watching now and then the smelters at work.

From New Year on, they have waged a hard struggle, above all, for reducing the heating time, as it will help greatly the shop to do its share in capturing the height of 1,200,000 tons of steel.

The workers at the No. 2 open hearth kindled the flames of innovation. In co-operation with technicians, they examined the component of raw materials beforehand in order to have a correct mixing rate. Then they repaired the gushing hole so as to prevent the cooled gas from getting into the hearth. All this resulted in the further reduction of the time of heat, giving rise to an increase of the output of steel.

For 500,000 tons of steel production, the workers at the repair and maintenance shop rose up in a struggle for preparing accessories for the next three months in advance. The shipment workers laid an auxiliary railway line to stock ample raw materials on hand. At

the coke-oven shop the workers resolved to use gas from furnaces and send the gas from coke-oven to the open hearths.

Such creativeness and enthusiasm of the workers who were determined to help the nation reach the goal of 1,200,000 tons of steel this year by fulfilling their task for 500,000 tons of steel, are bearing rich fruits. Now they are smelting steel three times a day.

Nearby the steel shop a large-scale construction was going on. A big blooming shop is to stand there, which upon completion will have a capacity of 300,000 tons.

Fluttering streamers, militant slogans, humming machines—everything at the building site told us

that a battle was being fiercely waged there, too. The blooming shop will be of particular significance for the Hwanghai Iron Works in the output of steel products. Steel ingots will be sent directly to the blooming shop, when the new structure is completed. They are out to wind up the project before May Day this year.

The flames of innovation kindled in every shop of the works—patriotic zeal for increased production—are raging high in the works. The workers of this works will certainly make a great contribution to reaching the goal of 1,200,000 tons of steel production, one of the six heights to be scaled this year, by producing without fail 500,000 tons of steel at their works.



Work is over, now workers hurry to school



Silverware

Fruits of Creative Labour

KIM EUNG HWAN

IN terms of time, the difference between yesterday and today is no more than an interval of one day.

However, in our country where socialist construction is going on at full speed, the difference can hardly be measured merely by a day's interval. For things that were non-existent yesterday come into being today. And what are not here today will appear tomorrow. This is why many foreign friends who visited our country call it a wonder-making country. The reality of Korea today is that it is racing forward at a speed of Chullima and that creative innovations are being worked every day.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang is a showcase of the fruits of the creative labour of the working people of Korea.

On one Sunday this writer visited the Exhibition. I had been there some months ago.

Spring was in the air, and the compound of the exhibition was quite crowded with visitors.

Moving with the crowd, I made

a round of Sections No. 1 and No. 2, the industrial hall and the agricultural hall.

Both sections, I found, had added many new items. Particularly new machines and models attracted the visitors' attention.

Section No. 3, the light industry hall, was as usual a great attraction.

Under a chandelier stood a tower-like decoration made with silk fabrics of various patterns. It was really a beautiful sight. There were silks of nearly all hues and varieties.

The visitors come to the "fabrics walls." Three walls were decorated with all sorts of fabrics.

"These woolen materials are the products of the Shinuijoo Woolen Textile Mill and you can see here the vinalon fabrics," says the guide.

What the guide said made me recall the memorable days in May last year when I attended the celebrations of the completion of the February 8 Vinalon Factory. Premier Kim Il Sung, our beloved leader, was there. In less than one year since then, we have vinalon

fabrics. Certainly, our light industry is growing fast.

Fabrics turned out by the various mills in the country were on display, products of textile mills, silk mills and chemical fibre mills in Pyongyang, Shinuijoo, Kaesong, Hamheung, Bakchun, Nyungbyun and many other places.

On one wall was hung a chart showing the growth of the textile industry. Taking 1946 as 100, in 1961 the growth of textile industry was 78 times. This year our country will produce 250 million metres of fabrics.

At the knitted-goods stand the visitors were attracted by various nylon products.

Next to the fabrics stand were vinyl chloride products made by the Hamheung Vinyl Chloride Factory. Rain coats, handbags, suitcases, footwear and others were to be seen.

After seeing the up-to-date, high-frequency sewing machine "Pyongyang," the visitors come to the household articles section.

Before the country's liberation when it was under the ruthless

Japanese colonial domination, it could not turn out even one button or one tooth-brush. But today our country is producing everything that we need.

Among the goods on display were various toilet goods produced at the Shinuijoo Toilet Articles Factory, musical instruments including folk instruments, glassware made at the Nampo Glass Factory, enamelware of the Shinuijoo Enamelware Factory.

It is one of the most heart-warming moments for the Korean people to stand there and watch the goods produced at home. The things that our people use in their daily life—so many items—were all produced at home. Every Korean visitor cannot but feel once again how correct the popular policy of the Party is, which regards the improvement of the people's living as its supreme aim.

Next to the handicraft articles stand, processed foodstuffs are displayed. Labels said those canned goods were the products of the Shinpo Cannery and the Ryongsung Meat Processing Plant.

Pointing at innumerable canned and preserved goods and other foodstuffs as well as cigarettes and liquors on display, the guide added the Korea-made goods were very popular at foreign markets.

I was told some 4,500 kinds of goods were on display in the light industrial hall.

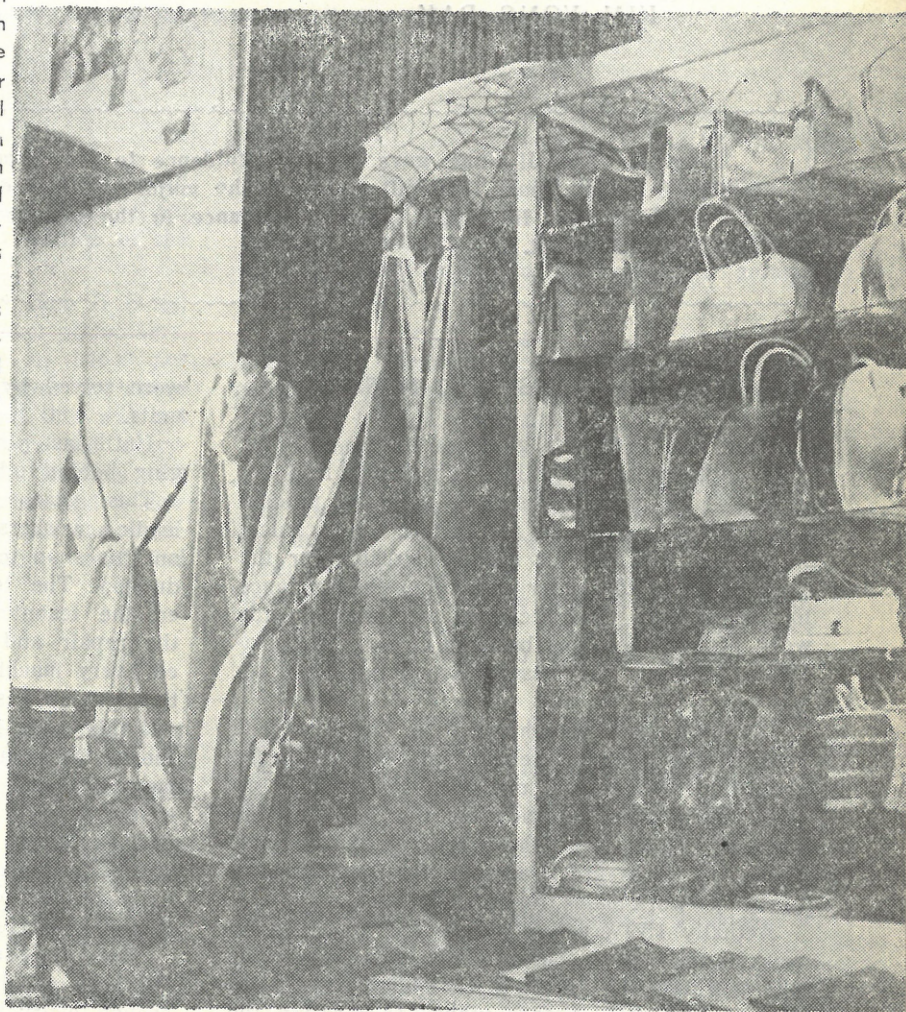
Before leaving the compound I went into the lounge to take a little rest. There was a visitor's book on the table in the lounge and I read it through.

Many visitors—workers, peasants, office employees, students, housewives, army men—wrote down their impressions. They unanimously expressed their gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea which led them to such a worthwhile life like to-day. I could sense that

everyone felt great pride in the fact that our industry made such a rapid development in the short span of time after the war. At the same time they all showed their firm determination to do their best in implementing the Seven-Year Plan for the yet happier morrow.

There were also impressions of

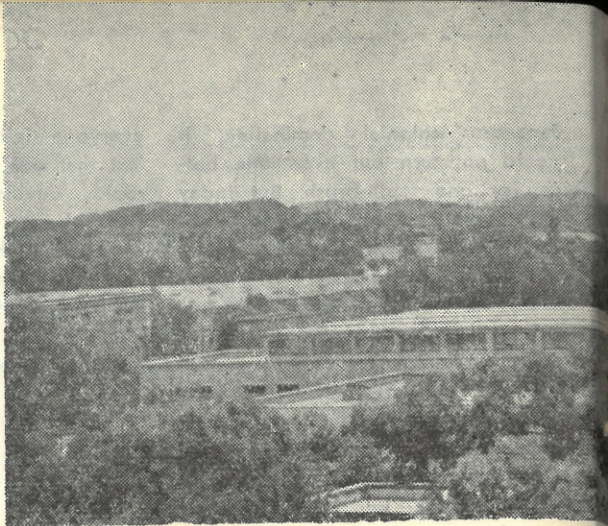
foreigners who visited our country. They all congratulated the achievements attained by our people in socialist construction. Among them were the delegations of fraternal socialist countries and the guests from all parts of the globe—Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents.



Vinyl chloride products

Pyongyang Textile Mill

KIM YONG RAK



Premier Kim Il Sung gave personal guidance to the Pyongyang Textile Mill on December 9-11 last year. This mill is one of the major textile factories in our country.

Premier Kim Il Sung's personal guidance to the factory opened up a vast prospect for its development.

BEFORE MACHINES! INTO MASSES!

After the Premier's guidance to the mill, the chief engineer of the mill was made to lead the work of the planning section and the production guidance section in addition to the technical section. In this way, it became possible for the chief engineer to render comprehensive guidance to production and technical matters, and the work of guidance was brought close to the machines and to the masses. Production kept going up.

Take the work of planning, for instance. The staff of the planning section go down to every shop and visit every machine. In drawing up plans they take into account the level of the workers' skill and the efficiency of machines. When the plans are drawn up they submit such drafts to work-teams for consideration.

Actually 152 creative ideas were presented by workers in the course of discussing plans the planning section drafted. Of course these ideas were reflected in the plans. As a result, the plans became more scientific and realistic. By working in this way, they could lay easily individual plans for every month of the year for various items of different colours and prints.

Many knotty problems arising in production

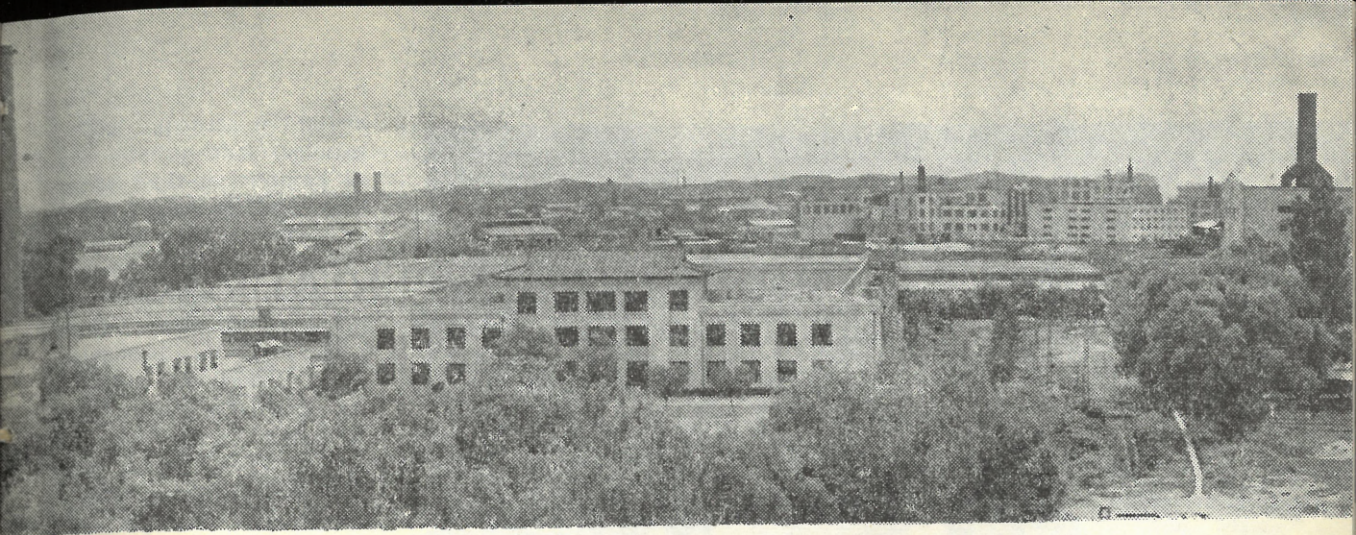
were solved by bringing guidance to the lower units.

Until last year weaving shop No. 3 was lagging behind other shops.

This year, however, the chief engineer and leading workers decided to concentrate guidance on this shop to bring about an upsurge in production. The technical section workers inspected the technical equipment of the shop while the repair and maintenance shop people checked every machine in the shop. Then the production guidance section studied work organization. All this made it possible to detect the causes of shortcomings and take effective measures for remedying them. Skilled workers were dispatched to the shop to help the workers while machines and equipment were repaired in time. Now the grades of workers' skill were raised, and its daily production jumped from 57,000 metres to 67,000 metres.

Take the supply of materials, for example. Workers of the supply department directly go around every machine to find what materials it needs and see to it that the materials get there. In this way materials were supplied without a hitch. Accordingly, much time and labour were saved, and production went up.

There is an improvement in the system of sup-



A general view of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

ply for employees, too. More cars were allocated for the workers for commuting and much attention was paid to the housing condition of the workers.

After the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, in weaving shop No. 4, a work-team of mothers, labour productivity has gone up to 146.6 per cent. This work-team tapped reserves to weave 234,000 metres more fabrics. And this was not without reason. The Party workers did everything to make things easier for the mothers with infants. Nurseries were expanded and a new pediatrics was set up at a place near the workshop. Now the mothers work with a zest, and output keeps rising.

MORE FABRICS

After Premier Kim Il Sung's personal visit to the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the mill was re-organized and the work system and method were improved.

This year's monthly plans are larger than last year's, but they were overfulfilled by 8.7 per cent in January this year. In the past 20 days alone, more than 500 new ideas and suggestions were advanced by the weavers.

In weaving shop No. 1, 1,000 odd metres more of fabrics than the previous month were turned out as of January 26. Thus production grew in all workshops.

Mechanics make a round of the weaving machines to check them and prevent accidents be-

forehand. Weavers learn about mechanism of machines from mechanics so as to fix minor troubles by themselves. In the meantime mechanics are vigorously waging a "campaign for arranging my tools."

Leading personnel go into the lower units. Plans are drawn up where the machines are, where production is made. And materials are brought to the work sites. Labour productivity jumps up.

Choi In Sup, a roving machine repair man, has this to say: "Ample spare parts are secured in advance to replace promptly the old ones whenever needed. And this raised considerably the operation rate of the machines. Consequently, production went up and the original plans were overfulfilled by over 10 per cent at the beginning of this year."

Under the guidance of responsible personnel the workers of the repair and maintenance shop produced more than 143,000 machine parts of some 2,200 sorts of machines in one month.

* * *

Great changes took place in the Pyongyang Textile Mill after the personal guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The production plan of the mill for this year is 26.4 per cent bigger than that of last year. However, the workers, technicians and employees of the mill are firmly determined to produce 130 million meters of fabrics and 10 million pieces of underwear by the end of the year overfulfilling this year's plan by 18.6 per cent.

SMASH THE JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS' SCHEME TO INVADE S. KOREA

HAN JAI SUNG

At the manipulation of U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists are openly scheming to make a comeback to South Korea.

Their crafty aggressive designs, worked out with the military fascist regime in South Korea, are vehemently denounced by the Korean people.

On February 15 the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued a statement to resolutely protest against and condemn the aggressive schemes of the Japanese militarists.

Today at factories and enterprises in every part of the country mass rallies are held in protest against the Japanese imperialists' schemes. The angry voice of the entire Korean people is heard throughout the country.

The Japanese militarists, under a plausible name of "economic co-operation between private companies," are now openly on the road of economic aggression on South Korea. This they have worked out with the Pak Jung Hi military hordes through the backstage dealings at the so-called "South Korea-Japan Talks," a brain-child of the U.S. imperialists.

Over twenty Japanese monopoly firms are joined to form the "Korean Industrial Promotion Company" and "surveying groups" and "inspection teams" were dispatched to South Korea successively.

Many representing the interests of such Japanese Zaibatsu as "Mitsubishi," "Mitsui," "Furukawa" and others were in South Korea for "on-the-spot investigation."

They made an interim contract with the South Korean military regime to set up power generating projects, and caustic soda, urea fertilizer and other chemical factories. Another contract has been drawn up also, which will permit the Japanese monopolists to ship into South Korea

equipment of superphosphate factories and textile mills.

According to a recent report, the "Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry," "Association of Economic Organizations" and other monopoly firms are to spend about 500 million U.S. dollars in South Korea with a view to seizing the arteries of the South Korean economy.

Under the pretext of giving "aid" to the "overall development plan of the South Korean military regime for the area of Mt. Odai", the Japanese militarists aim at ransacking such valuable resources of this area as iron, copper, lead, tungsten, coal, lime stone. To this end, they are to invest at first 300 million U.S. dollars. In order to bring the South Korean manufacturing industry under their complete control, the Japanese militarists are set to invest to activate those South Korean factories which were closed down or suspended operation.

With this in view, the Japanese militarists dispatched Yugawa to South Korea to bring out with the Pak Jung Hi military regime what they call "Korean Bonded Manufacturing and Trading Association" and "Korean Mining and Industrial Development Board."

In step with this, the Ikeda government of Japan decided to send to South Korea an "economic mission" composed of high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, International Trade and Industry besides monopoly capitalists. Ostensibly this group aims at "studying" the so-called "five-year economic development plan" of the military regime, and the general economic picture of South Korea.

All facts show that Japanese imperialism is stepping up its brazen machination for a comeback to South Korea, taking the advantage of the ever worsening political and economic crisis of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists are uttering that factories to be built or restored in South Korea with their investment will be "Korean-Japanese joint companies" and that this is conducive to the "restoration and development" of the South Korean economy. Of course, they are saying all this with their tongue in their cheek.

Who would not see that the Japanese monopolists are to loot the rich resources and wealth of South Korea to their hearts' content exploiting cheap labour power in South Korea?

Such malicious schemes of the Japanese militarists are closely and directly connected with their aggressive dream of ruling South Korea not only in the economic field but in the political sphere as well.

They have long been clamouring openly that "Korea should be unified" through a Japan-South Korea co-operation by "pushing the 38th parallel up to the Yalu" and that Japan should occupy "South Korea and Taiwan" so as to establish a "united states of Japan!"

They advocated the "Japan-Korea community of common destiny" and then they fume about "Japan's obligation" for the "defence of Korea." Now they are for "re-annexation of Korea" as it will be "inevitable" and "beneficial to Koreans!"

So Japanese imperialism is reacting the criminal plot it staged in the past to occupy Korea.

Japanese imperialism used then the label of "aid and protection" to creep into Korea. Concessions were their next line before putting the Korean economy under its control. In the end they turned Korea into a colony of militarist Japan.

The attempt of the Japanese militarists to make a comeback to South Korea is an important link in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan in Asia.

By bringing the Japanese militarists into South Korea, U.S. imperialism is aiming at ob-



A mass rally held in Pyongyang demands: "Down with the South Korea-Japan Talks!"



Citizens of Tokyo demonstrating against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

structing the unification of Korea, at bolstering their tottering colonial rule, and at banding together the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the South Korean puppet clique to set up the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

As their aggressive policy in the Far East and Asia faced doom, the U.S. imperialists called in Ikeda to Washington in June last year. Then in November of the same year Pak Jung Hi was summoned to White House. Both Ikeda and Pak Jung Hi had their instructions on another "South Korea-Japan Talks".

Now the U.S. government is playing the role of a go-between for the aggression on South Korea by the Japanese militarists.

It must be added the role that U.S. imperialism is playing today in the plot of the Japanese imperialists for a comeback to South Korea is little different than at the time when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea a half century ago.

As is generally known, through the secret agreement between U.S. War Secretary Taft and Japanese Premier Katsura U.S. imperialism colluded with Japanese imperialism in Japan's occupation of Korea on condition that the U.S. would have a free hand in other areas of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists bless and back the comeback to South Korea of the Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have brought unbearable poverty, hardship and national misfortune to the South Korean people. U.S. imperialism is actively backing Pak Jung Hi, the faithful U.S. stooge and life-time running dog of Japanese imperialism, and his military hordes that are frantically suppressing the patriotic forces that demand unification of the country.

However, the Korean people of today are by no means the Korean people of yesterday when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea.

Today the Korean people are strong enough spiritually and materially to smash any aggressive designs of imperialism. They are the people seasoned through the protracted struggle against imperialism and a member of the ever-growing mighty camp of socialism. More, the peace-loving people the world over support the Korean people.

A firm independent national economy has been built in the northern part of the country.

It not only provides a happy life to the people in the northern part but will be capable of rehabilitating and building the bankrupt South Korean economy and relieving our compatriots in South Korea from misery.

Should the Japanese militarists be venturesome enough to act foolishly, they will be entirely responsible for the consequences.

The aggressive designs that the Japanese militarists hatched in collusion with the South Korean military hooligans with the blessing of U.S. imperialism are entirely inconsistent with the aspiration of the Japanese people as well. It will only throw Japan into the havoc of an aggressive U.S. war and bring nothing but ruin to the Japanese people.

It is no wonder then that the Japanese people under the guidance of political parties and social organizations including the Japanese Communist Party, Japanese Socialist Party and the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions are waging an active struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and the formation of the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

The Korean people extend complete support to the just struggle of the Japanese people and will march forward hand in hand with them in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists.

History will never repeat itself.

The Korean people will never budge from the path of unification of their country. The U.S. imperialists are still striving to obstruct our way. The Korean people are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the country, and to build a happy life. However, the U.S. imperialists are dead set against this. They are for war. And they are working very hard to bring misfortune upon the peoples in Asia and the world. Now, the Japanese militarists, the agent of U.S. imperialism, are to play the role of "ball carrier" for the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive designs.

The Korean people will never tolerate such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. The Korean people will more resolutely and more stubbornly struggle to break the aggressive claws of U.S. imperialism, their sworn enemy, and smash to the smithereens the aggressive machination of the Japanese militarists.

March 1 Uprising and U.S. Imperialism

KIM HI YUNG

At the time when the Japanese militarists with the backing of U.S. imperialism make no secret of their intentions for a comeback to South Korea, the Korean people mark the 43rd anniversary of the March 1 Uprising. The March 1 Uprising in 1919 was of significance in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

With the occupation of Korea in 1910, the Japanese imperialists set up a brutal colonial bureaucratic ruling apparatus and instituted a barbarous military rule. The land of Korea was turned into a den of gendarme and prison.

The Korean people could no longer tolerate colonial oppression, exploitation, national insult and non-rights. Nothing could check the patriotic anti-Japanese spirits of the Korean people.

It was at such time that the Great October Socialist Revolution shook the world and it inspired

the Korean people to the mass anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle. At last on March 1, 1919, the pent up indignation and anger of the Korean people broke out against Japanese imperialism.

In Seoul a demonstration of 300,000 took place and soon it spread throughout the country like a prairie fire.

These were their shouts: "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Japanese army and Japanese, get out of Korea!" "Korea belongs to the Korean people!" "Long live freedom and equality!"

At first the demonstrations were of peaceful nature but the Japanese imperialists resorted to the most cruel means to oppress and murder the Korean people. The peaceful demonstrations became a revolt of the popular masses. In some parts of the country an armed struggle was wag-



Oil painting "March 1 Uprising"

ed against the Japanese army and police.

In many places the people raided and destroyed the Japanese governmental organs. Many Japanese imperialists and their stooges were punished.

The March 1 Uprising was of unprecedentedly big scale.

Even the doctored figures published by Japanese rulers put the number of people taking part in the uprising at over 2,023,000 in three months from March 1 to the end of May 1919. People in 211 cities and counties out of 218 cities and counties of the country rose. (By the end of the same year 217 cities and counties took part in the uprising.)

Except a handful of pro-Japanese, national traitors, big landlords and comprador capitalists, the entire people of all walks of life—workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and the petty bourgeoisie, patriotic religionists and conscientious national capitalists—participated in the uprising. Koreans residing in foreign countries, too, those in Japan included, joined the uprising.

The March 1 Uprising was an explosion of the Korean people's indignation, it was a nationwide resistance struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism and a righteous and patriotic movement for repelling the foreign aggressors and achieving national independence.

Through the uprising the Korean people dealt a telling blow to the Japanese occupationists and the reactionaries in Korea who allied with them. Also exhibited were the patriotic spirit, unity and lofty national sweep of the Korean people who are ready to lay their lives for the independence and freedom of the country.

Though the March 1 Uprising lasted until the end of the year, it ended in failure due to the unprecedentedly severe oppression by the Japanese imperialists, and the absence of social forces and a revolutionary party of the working people capable of leading the uprising.

However, it exerted great influence on the national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The Korean people drew due lessons from the March 1 Uprising. They learnt that only a nation-wide uncompromising struggle under the leadership of the working class would bring them independence. More, the Korean people learnt that the U.S. imperialists, who backed the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the national liberation struggle, were the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

As is known to all, U.S. imperialism poses

itself to be a "friend" of small nations and champion of "democracy" and "humanism". Yet it resorted to all sorts of tricks and machinations to strangle the just March 1 Uprising of the Korean people in conspiracy with Japanese imperialism.

When the Korean people rose up in the sanguinary struggle in March 1919, the U.S. State Department stated officially: The events taking place in Korea were a matter of internal affairs of Japan as a revolt in the Philippines would be internal affairs of the U.S. And the statement said that the U.S. could not believe that the Japanese imperialists resorted to such cruel methods.

On March 1 Popular Uprising the **Boston Herald** reflecting views of the U.S. official quarters stated that Japanese emperor had been consistent in his policy for correcting the misrule prevailed in Korea and letting the world know his achievements in Korea. The paper went on to say that thanks to such humanitarian and lenient policy of Japan, Korea was enlightened. If Korea was alienated from the wise policy of the Japanese Empire and became an independent state, the wholehearted endeavours of the Japanese emperor who saved the Koreans from the extremely degraded situation would be in vain.

The **Boston Herald** referring to the bloody struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism stated: Those (meaning the Koreans) who hinder the progress of civilization would commit a most grave crime against the world.

To the Korean people no insult would be greater than this.

It was not fortuitous, however, for the U.S. imperialists to take such attitude, because they entertained for a long time evil designs on Korea. The aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism against Korea were hatched decades ago.

Towards the end of the last century U.S. imperialism adopted what they call "Open-door policy" against China as a new instrument of aggression in the Far East. To this end, the U.S. imperialists encouraged the Japanese imperialists to invade Korea and North-east China and pave the way for U.S. capital.

There are abundant historical records which will throw more light on the U.S. policy on Asia.

In December 1902 Kasiny, Russian Ambassador in Washington, reported to his government that he had received a message from Sternburg, German Ambassador to the U.S., who had been in good terms with U.S. President Roosevelt.

The message said to the effect that from the period of the Sino-Japanese war Theodore Roosevelt was an enthusiastic supporter to the idea of Japan occupying Korea to counter Russia's expansion.

Such U.S. policy was put into practice with the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

The world knows that the Japanese imperialists who were still weak militarily and financially fought the war with the active backing of the U.S. and Britain.

Before Japan emerged victorious from the Russo-Japanese war the U.S. government started the behind-the-door diplomacy to secure an international guarantee for Japan to occupy Korea.

U.S. President Roosevelt in December 1904 through German Ambassador Sternburg informed the German government of U.S. views on the future status of Korea. Roosevelt stated that he was in favour of establishing Japan's protectorate over Korea after the war. In January 1905 Roosevelt held secret negotiations with Durand, British Ambassador to the U.S. Then the U.S. went ahead with arrangements for the peace treaty.

In July 1905, just before the peace talks between Russia and Japan opened, U.S. War Secretary Taft and Japanese Premier Katsura held conversations. Taft assured Katsura of U.S. agreement to Japanese occupation of Korea after the Russo-Japanese war. Katsura on his part promised that Japan would respect the U.S. interests in Korea and that Japan had no designs upon the Philippine Islands. Subsequently the Portsmouth Peace Treaty ended the Russo-Japanese war in September 1905. The U.S. government played an important role in drafting it, and recognized Japan's paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea.

It was with such U.S. consent and conspiracy that the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea in 1910.

With the occupation of Korea by Japan, an era of untold misfortune started for the Korean people.

However, Roosevelt praised Japanese control over Korea. He said that Japanese rule was "respectful" and "fair". The **New York Herald Tribune** carried an editorial under the heading "End comes to Korea." It praised the Japanese annexation of Korea as something of natural outcome and predicted that Korea under Japanese rule would rapidly develop and be enlightened. The paper concluded by saying that annexation of Korea by Japan was for the happiness of Ko-

rean people and for harmony among great powers!

The U.S. imperialists who worked hand and in glove with Japan in the latter's invasion of Korea and murdering the Korean people have taken today the place of Japanese imperialism in the southern half of our country. Then they desperately attempt to realize their centuries-old aggressive designs on Korea.

U.S. imperialism has transformed South Korea into a slough of starvation and a military base for aggression in Asia. To this end, the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of freedom and democracy, have turned South Korea into a prison and a gallow.

The U.S. aggressors launched on June 25, 1950, an aggressive war against the Korean people to occupy the whole of Korea. But they suffered ignominious defeat.

Yet they refuse to draw a lesson from it. On the contrary, they perpetrate a slaughtering policy, aid and abet their running dogs to bolster their crumbling colonial rule, and start a new war.

Now that their aggressive policy in Asia has been foiled in face of the mounting national liberation struggles, they are bent on setting up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" with Japan as its pillar and bringing together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist clique. To this end, "South Korea-Japan Talks" were sponsored by the U.S. imperialists. And the Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism make no secret of their designs for a comeback to South Korea. Through under-the-table-dealings at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" the Japanese monopoly interests are attempting in real earnest to make a comeback to South Korea.

Today South Korea is faced with the danger of twofold oppression, by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. But the Korean people will never allow this. The U.S. imperialists and their partners, the Japanese imperialists, should bear the lessons of 1919 in mind.

Today's Korea is no longer the old Korea which the imperialists could ride roughshod over.

The Korean people repelled the armed aggression of the 16 nations headed by the U.S. imperialists in the three-year long hard-fought war and safeguarded the freedom and honour of the country. The Korean people can not tolerate the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists, their sworn enemy. They will drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the country by themselves.

FRIENDLY TIES

KIM OK SOON

Vice-Chairman, Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

As I greet the International Women's Day I think of my foreign friends, especially those in Asian, African and Latin American countries whom I met last year at the Council meeting of the International Women's Federation held in Hungary.

Many delegates from Asia, Africa, Latin America representing women fighting against American imperialism and colonialism, and for national independence and women's social rights attended the Council meeting.

All the participants in the Council spoke in high terms of us who crushed the armed attack of the U.S. imperialists. They also told us in detail how American and other imperialists and colonialists were running wild in their countries and were trampling down the rights of the people of their countries. We told them they would find the Korean people always on their side, in their fight against U.S. imperialism.

Very often South Korea came up in our conversation. We told them about the brutal atrocities perpetrated by the Yankee gangsters in South Korea and the militant struggle that the Korean women are waging against U.S. imperialism.

And we expressed full support to their struggle for the independence of their country and to oppose aggressive war. Even though the colours of our skin were diffe-

rent and we had difficulty in expressing ourselves, there was always a deep understanding between us.

Many delegates from the conference rostrum or privately said that they must "fight courageously like Korean sisters."

Peace and freedom must be won by the people through struggle. Imperialism and colonialism would not make a graceful exit.

The U.S. imperialists still occupy the southern part of our country. They are set to invade Cuba. In South Viet-Nam, in the Congo and in Laos they are murdering innocent people. Then the French imperialists with the blessing of U.S. imperialism have been waging a shameful colonial war against Algeria.

This is not all. The imperialist ruling circles are intensifying suppression of the peoples of their own countries.

It is the wish of the Korean women that all the peace-loving women, mothers throughout the world will sweep imperialism and colonialism from the surface of the globe, and enjoy a happy life.

Today the position of women in our country is far different from that of the women in the countries agonizing under imperialist and colonialist rule.

Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea the women of Korea have attained their long

cherished desire—complete equal rights with men—in all the branches of the national life, economically, politically, and culturally. And they are marching forward toward a socialist-communist society.

Last year a number of women delegations visited our country from Cuba, Togo, Cameroon and others.

The delegates from Togo during their stay in our country for some twenty days made a tour of the country, visiting textile mills, schools, factories, agricultural co-operatives, health and social welfare establishments. They talked with multiple-loom operators, women managers of agricultural co-operatives and women deputies.

They showed much interest in working conditions for women, a paid 77-day maternity leave, annual two-week vacation with pay, free education, free medical service, etc.

They said they were envious of the Korean women who stand on the same footing with men and work for their happiness and prosperity of the country. And they expressed great indignation at the American imperialists who launched armed attack on Korea.

These are what they told us when they left our country.

"We have learnt a lot about your country. We will never allow again the U.S. imperialists any room in Togo. But we will tell even our children about the American aggressors, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world."

After her visit to our country, the delegate from Cameroon expressed her impressions as follows:

"The victory you have won in the war against American imperialism; under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung gladdened our hearts and inspired us."

Moreover, various women dele-

gations from various countries visited our country and the Korean women sent their delegations to take part in international conferences.

Such contacts between women of various countries will deepen mutual trust and understanding of each other and will contribute to strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between the women of the world in their struggle for the cause of peace and national independence.

Today all the women of the world mark the 52nd anniversary of the International Women's Day. One-half century has elapsed since the 2nd International Socialist Women's Conference, which was held in 1910 in Copenhagen, which decided to mark March 8 every year as the International Women's Day demonstrating the friendship, solidarity and militant force of the world women.

During this period the women's struggle against war and aggression and for women's rights and their children's happiness has been greatly strengthened to become an invincible force. More, great changes took place in their life.

But the women in the capitalist countries and the colonial and dependent countries are still in the depth of misfortune. They, however, are waging bitter struggles for freedom, rights and national independence.

The entire Korean women, celebrating the International Women's Day, renew their pledge to drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the country. They also send militant greetings to all the women of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents who are waging the struggle for national independence and peace against imperialism and colonialism.

WOMEN OF NEW KOREA

I Am Happy

LI MYUNG JA

Worker, Pyongyang Precision Instruments Factory

PEOPLE feel happy when they have done a good work.

Whenever I pass by the factory billboard I make a point of stopping and reading what is going on in the factory. The announcement of work results inspires me and I feel I should do my best to be as good as others this year, too. I remember the happy event that I had four months ago.

I was the first one to finish the year's production assignments in the factory last year. I was cheered and presented with bouquets. So you can imagine how happy I was when I wrote to my mother and brothers about it.

When my superiors spoke of me generously, I felt an immense pride in our society, felt happy to live in the era of the Workers' Party.

In our country, people who achieve good results in work for the country and the people are held in affection and respect. And, of course, they earn good incomes, too. Everybody has the right to choose his job according to his wish. The word of unemployment is to be seen only in dictionaries in our country.

I lost my father during the war at the hands of the Americans. I got an education and learned trade thanks to the solicitude of the government. It's not long since I came to this factory. But I am now a skilled turner. My co-workers did much to help me improve my technique. I am very happy to live in this fine society where people help



each other and do their utmost to work better in the interests of the country and themselves.

I want to take good care of the lathe and raw materials that I use. My only concern is how I can turn out better bearings.

I am determined to win the laurels of victory this year, too.

Work with a Zest

CHOI YUNG JA

Hero of Labour
Work-team leader, Ripsuk Agricultural Co-op

I have been leader of work-team No. 1 of our agricultural co-op since 1960.

We have over 100 members in our work-team. Among them are two agro-technicians and 13 persons who know how to drive tractor. Many have expert knowledge in various lines. Then tractors, lorries and many new farm machines are assigned to our work-team.

When I was appointed team leader, I doubted if I, a young girl, could prove equal to the job. But I was willing to learn and learned the planning of work, management of work-team and agro-technique. I also learned how to drive tractor.



Only a few years ago I knew little about farming. But now I share the advanced farming techniques with my team-mates and drive the tractor when the driver is absent.

Harvest of agricultural produce at our work-team is increasing year after year. Grain output last year was 48 per cent higher than in the preceding year.

The state awarded me the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour for the citizens. Of course, I owe this honour to the good results of my work-team.

Everybody works with a zest, and life prospers with each passing day.

Farm mechanization has been stepped up in our countryside, and with the employment of machines we are offered much time to improve our cultural standards.

The women of our country who had long been subjected to two-fold, threefold exploitation and oppression, are today enjoying a happy life under the socialist system. Socialism has brought us a joyous, worthwhile life. I am resolved to do my utmost to make our countryside look still better.

Real Joy

PAK CHANG SOOK

**Construction engineer, Pyongyang
Construction Research Institute**

IT is everyone's wish to be happy. I am of course no ex-

ception in this respect.

I do feel mine is a happy life.

I like to write about what I experienced the other day.

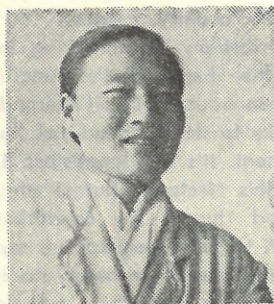
I visited a construction site where 1962 model apartment houses were going up. The blueprints were drawn up by the members of the house designing team of our Institute. I went up to the second floor, to the third floor, then out on the balcony.

I was born and grew up in the remote mountainous county of Chosan. Mother died when I was a child. Being the eldest child in the family I had to run the house and help father bring up the four younger brothers and sisters. Life was hard for our family in those days before the liberation.

But things changed radically following the country's liberation. Our life began to improve and women were offered the opportunity for learning at higher educational institutions. I wanted to become an engineer, so I entered a college. Even during the difficult war time the government made us continue with our study. Now I'm a qualified construction engineer. All this I owe to my country.

To be worthy of the solicitude that the government showed me, I am determined to do my best to work out better designs to provide the working people with better living quarters.

I will study harder and often visit construction sites.



All for Younger Generation

SHIN OK SUN

**Principal of Changkwangsan Middle
School, Pyongyang**

IF I were asked to say in a word about our younger generation I would say: "How lucky they are!"

Children of our country are all entitled to compulsory secondary education thanks to the solicitude of the state. And women make up a good part of students at higher educational institutions.

Things were quite different in the pre-liberation days. Great numbers of children were kept outside the school and, as for the education for women, the picture was still worse.

Today in our country women make up a large part of school teachers. As a woman educationist I feel it a great honour to take part in the education of our younger generation. Whenever I think it is my duty to bring up the younger generation into future builders of communism, who will take over our cause, I feel a great sense of responsibility. I must work harder to do this.

Premier Kim Il Sung, stressing on the need of extensive communist education for the younger generation, instructed us to bring up the youths and children into communists who love their socialist fatherland and the socialist gains, who are true to the collective and organization, who protect common property, love labour, hate the enemy, and who, full of revolutionary optimism, valiantly and courageously fight to overcome any and every difficulty.

Following earnestly the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, I will put heart and soul into bringing up the younger generation into men



of a new type, into future engineers, experts, scientists, all-round developed persons.

As a teacher and a mother, I wish our younger generation to enjoy still bigger happiness.

For the Good of People

JUNG SUNG HI

Hero of Labour

Head of the Chullima Oculistic Department, Pyongyang Medical College Hospital

I am an oculist at a big hospital. Before coming over to the North, I was an eye-doctor in South Korea. I wanted to study more, but I could not do it, because my means were so limited.

It was only after I came over to the North that every condition for my work and study was provided. I pursued my research "operation for cornea transplantation in our country" and was successful.

Now we are able to treat those eye diseases which had been believed to be incurable. As a matter of fact, we have restored sight to many blind. Needless to say, in our country all medical service is free.

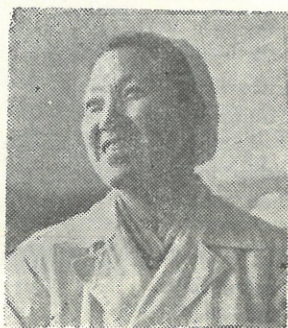
Among those who regained eyesight at our hospital was a man who had been blind for 30 years

since he lost his sight at the age of two.

Now in our country any blind person from diseases can be made see again.

Whenever I see my patients rejoicing over regaining their eyesight, I recall the joy that I felt in finding a bright world in the North after escaping from the dark land of South Korea.

I am determined to do my utmost to fulfil creditably my duties as an oculist. And I will work hard for the day when the South Korean women are relieved from the imperialist and colonialist oppression.



On the Stage of National Art

HONG JUNG HWA

Merited Artiste

OUR national art is efflorescing as never before.

Though I have not long been on the stage, I toured many countries, the Soviet Union, China, Austria and Egypt where I danced the Korean national dances. Our performances were acclaimed very highly.

The state awarded me, I am 23-year-old girl, the title of Merited Artiste. It is a great honour for me, an honour that can be enjoy-

ed only under the socialist system.

Indeed the Workers' Party of Korea has been directing deep consideration to the development of culture and art.

I learned from veteran dancers and musicians the miserable lot of the Korean artists in the pre-liberation days. They suffered much. Humiliation, poverty and hunger were their lot. Particularly, the situation of Korean women artists was still worse. They received only a sub-human treatment.

When I picture the lot of those Korean artists in the past days, I feel all the more happy to live in this fine world where all conditions are guaranteed for everyone to exhibit and develop his talent fully. And I renew my resolve to redouble my efforts.

In South Korea, women, particularly the women artists, are in worse condition than in the days of Japanese rule.

We must achieve unification of the country by us the Korean people so as to make the people and the artists of South Korea enjoy happiness like their counterparts in the North. To this end, we must compel the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea.

It is my wish to work hand in hand with the artists of South Korea in a unified land and further strengthen the ties of friendship with our friends abroad.



THREE CHULLIMA BADGES

KIL HWAK SIL

With the Korean delegation I was in Moscow some time ago to attend the Fifth World Trade Union Congress, where I made many friends.

The delegates expressed cordial friendship to us. Their warm friendship, I know, means their support and encouragement to the Korean people who are dashing ahead at the speed of Chullima to build socialism and achieve the country's unification after compelling the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea.

Memory of the days I spent in Moscow, the days with delegates from many countries in and out of the Congress, particularly with the delegates from Asian, African and Latin American countries, will always remain in my heart.

To be sure, there was a language barrier, but the same ideals, the same determination linked us closely.

It seemed the Chullima badges that I was wearing on my lapel attracted their attention. I was wearing three of them. Many asked me to tell about them. They wanted to know about my country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and about the Chullima movement in our country.

I tried my best to answer them. But now back at home, I feel that perhaps a little more elaboration on the Chullima badges is in order. So, I decided to write an article in the hope that I can tell better about the stories of my three Chullima badges to my friends abroad.

(1)

In September 1958 the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea addressed a letter, which



Kil Hwak Sil, Labour Hero

we call the Red Letter, to the entire Party members. And the Letter served to usher in a new era in our country. A bigger upsurge took place in socialist construction. Miracles and innovations were accomplished one after the other throughout the country. The working people toppled conservatism, passivity and mystery about technique. The whole country was seething with creation and progress. It was under such animated circumstances that the Chullima work-team movement started and swept all over the country.

The Chullima work-team movement was initiated in March 1959 by the Jin Eung Won work-team of the Kangsun Steel Works. The movement is aimed at further speeding up socialist construction by bringing about collective innovations in production and life.

Our people, who had been backward and poor under the oppression of the feudal rulers and the Japanese aggressors, were very much eager to rid themselves of the backwardness, the legacy of old days as soon as possible. And to do that they had to march ahead faster than others. That was the only way.

The people's determination to keep moving ahead at a faster tempo and rid themselves of backwardness

gave rise to the Chullima movement under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The movement soon became a nationwide one.

The Chullima work-team movement is a product of further intensification and development of the Chullima movement.

The Chullima work-team movement is for bringing up all members of a collective not only into innovators in production but also into communists who work and live in a communist way of "One for all and all for one." To help each other, to learn from each other and to help the laggard catch up with the advanced—these are the moral features of the members of the Chullima work-teams.

For this reason, it is a matter of the greatest honour for our working people to win the title of Chullima work-team.

I was assigned to take charge of work-team No. 4 of spinning shop No. 2, Pyongyang Silk Mill, in October 1958. I was then twenty-one years old and did not know much. And my experience was not too much. It was such a big order for me. At first I doubted if I was equal to it. There were altogether 48 members in work-team No. 4.

But, with the help of the Party organization, I tried my best to become a good work-team leader. I called on practically all the work-team leaders famous in the factory and learned from them how they worked.

My work-team joined the Chullima work-team movement in May 1959, and all the girls of our team changed their headgear from white to red as a token of having joined the movement.

To win the honour of Chullima work-team, the collective of a work-team must become a body of people working, studying and living in a communist way. What was important above all to this end was that the unity of all members is ensured, unity based on the same will and one purpose.

For our work-team to reach this level, all members had to do more work and I myself had to improve my work so as to better lead my team-mates.

This happened not long after we joined the Chullima work-team movement.

One of our team-mates Kang In Bok was absent from work for three days on account of her family reasons. The girls began to talk about her. But we could not let her machine stand idle. I managed to tend her machine too.

On the third day of her absence, when the shift was over, I decided to go and see what was wrong with In Bok. On my way home, I called on her at her house.

She was at home. In the course of our conversation I learned that she had no mother. Still worse, her

father had been disabled for nine years since he was wounded in an enemy air raid during the war against the U.S. aggression (June 1950-July 1953). Besides, there were two young sisters In Bok had to look after. All I could tell her was this:

"Forgive me, In Bok. I don't know why I didn't know this all this time. We ought to have helped you..."

"Please don't speak in that way. It is me who should be sorry for everything. I know I shouldn't stay away from work like this. But the home being such, sometimes I feel sick of everything." Thus speaking In Bok promised me that she would come to work next day.

I stayed around to help her with her housework and it was nearly midnight when I left her.

I must admit that my visit to In Bok's home was not much. As a matter of fact it was a trivial matter. But I drew a serious lesson from her case. I told myself: That's right. I must go deep into the life and find out what pains my friends have and help them overcome the pains.

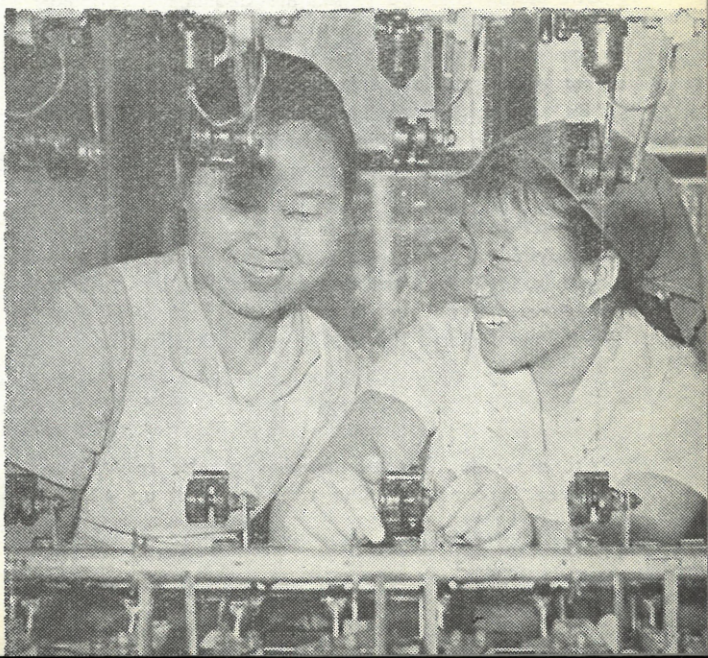
I thought that I must have a deep understanding of everyone of my team-mates. They come from different parts of the country with different backgrounds. Quite a few of the girls lost their father or mother or both parents during the Fatherland Liberation War.

"These girls need a mother. Who should look after them like a real mother?" I asked myself.

"It's got to be me. Being a team leader is not enough, I must become a 'mother' to them, too!" I made up my mind.

I decided to move into the factory dormitory where many of my team-mates stayed. But objection came

She helps one of her work team members in technical matters



from an unexpected quarter. My mother and my brother! But at last I succeeded in persuading them to see my way, and I moved into the dormitory.

In the dormitory I made it a rule to get up one hour earlier than other girls and clean the room and outside. When they were out for movies or something, I had their beds ready for them. I bought scores of books for my room-mates. I did my utmost in every way to make girls feel at home.

Living with them made me see what they liked or disliked, what were their merits or shortcomings, what gave them joy or pain. All this gave me a better understanding of everyone of them and made my work easier. We organized a music circle and all of us 48 joined it. For the leader of our circle there was Jun Chai Wol, a girl who loved music.

A word about Jun Chai Wol. She was not much of a worker, she did not have much interest in work, to start with. But she loved to sing. A big change was noticed about her since she was made to lead the music circle. She has come to show unusual enthusiasm in work, too.

The music circle tended to make our work-team a cheerful collective.

Meanwhile, we actively carried on a drive for "no work stoppage" and competed with each other in introducing advanced work methods.

I would come to the work-shop two hours before the shift to help my team-mates take over machines in normal conditions. When I finished my quota—every day I finished the quota earlier than others—I went to the unskilled workers to help them top their quotas by 10-20 per cent. I paid special attention to teaching technique to less experienced workers.

As the members of the collective were united and their enthusiasm grew, production began to go up.

One month after we joined the Chullima work-team movement, we began to exceed the production assignments by more than 50 per cent and found ourselves at the top in the factory.

"Be always at the top in everything—work, study and even in recreation!" was our watchwords. Our spirits grew higher as days went by and everybody became jolly. We made many innovations and soon our work-team No. 4 came to stand in the forefront in everything.

In July 1959 we were awarded the title of Chullima work-team. Our work-team was the first to win the title in the factory. This was my first Chullima badge.

(2)

As our life became happier, greater results we achieved in our work. Our work-team set up a new



They are studying the quality of water

record every day in fulfilling production quotas. When the day was over, there was so much to be enjoyed together: studying, cinema going, sports, etc. Everyone of us became very cheerful.

But things were not going smooth with our neighbours, work-team No. 5. It always stayed at bottom in emulation, and the girls did not get along well.

We, of course, could not take the attitude of "It's none of our business." Often we had discussions on how to help our neighbours correct the situation. All of us were unanimous in expressing that there should be around us no single person backward, no single work-team lagging. And we made a resolve to do everything to help work-team No. 5. Yet, our neighbours showed little improvement in their work.

On my part I pondered over: how could I help better work-team No. 5? At last an idea occurred to me. I myself should go to the work-team and try to make it a good work-team. But I was not without doubts and could not instantly make up my mind.

I took guidance from the words of Premier Kim Il Sung: "What we emphasize is that the innovation movement should not be limited to one or groups of a few people. It should become a movement of many people. Many people, not a few individuals, should become heroes."

His words gave me fresh strength. I decided to join work-team No. 5. My suggestion was actively supported by the factory Party committee and welcomed by all workers of the factory.

As I recall it now, it was not easy to part with the members of my old work-team. We were on such good terms just like members of one family. Saying goodbye to each other, we took pledges: I assured them I would do my best to put the backward work-

PYONG- YANG TEXTILE MILL

After Premier Kim Il Sung's personal guidance to the Pyongyang Textile Mill the work system and method were reorganized and improved in the Mill. The leading personnel go down to work places to help the workers and solve knotty problems for them. In this way talent and creativeness of the masses are fully exhibited. A wave of innovations is sweeping all workshops of the Mill, which overfulfilled the plan for January by 8.7 per cent.

Workers and technicians of the Mill, who have decided to fulfil ahead of schedule this year's plan for fabrics production, are in the thick of the battle for increased production.

Weaving shop No. 1

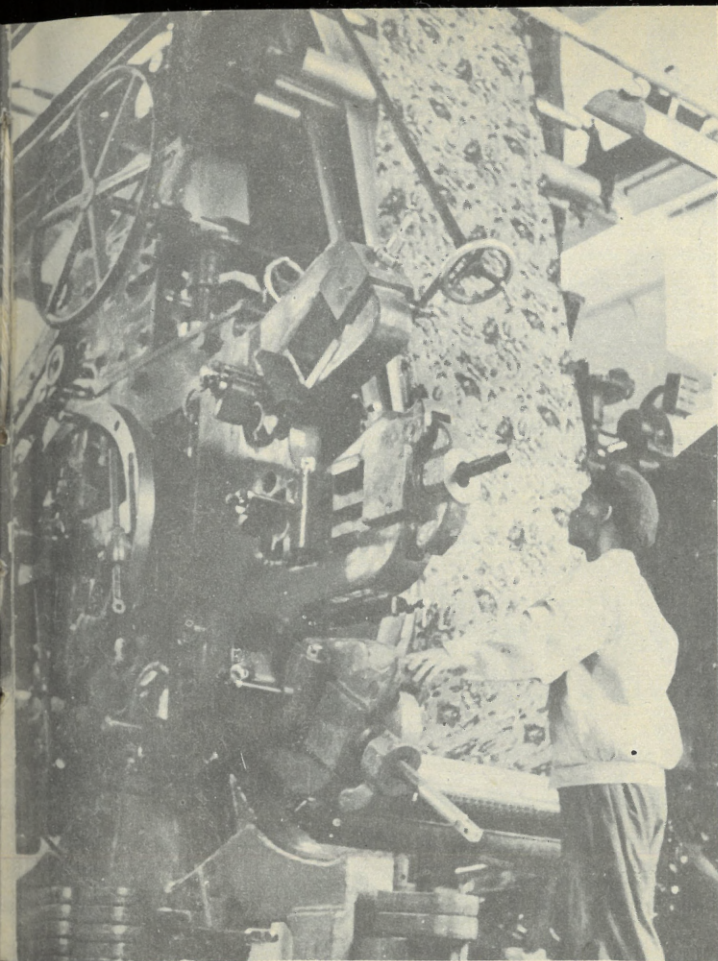




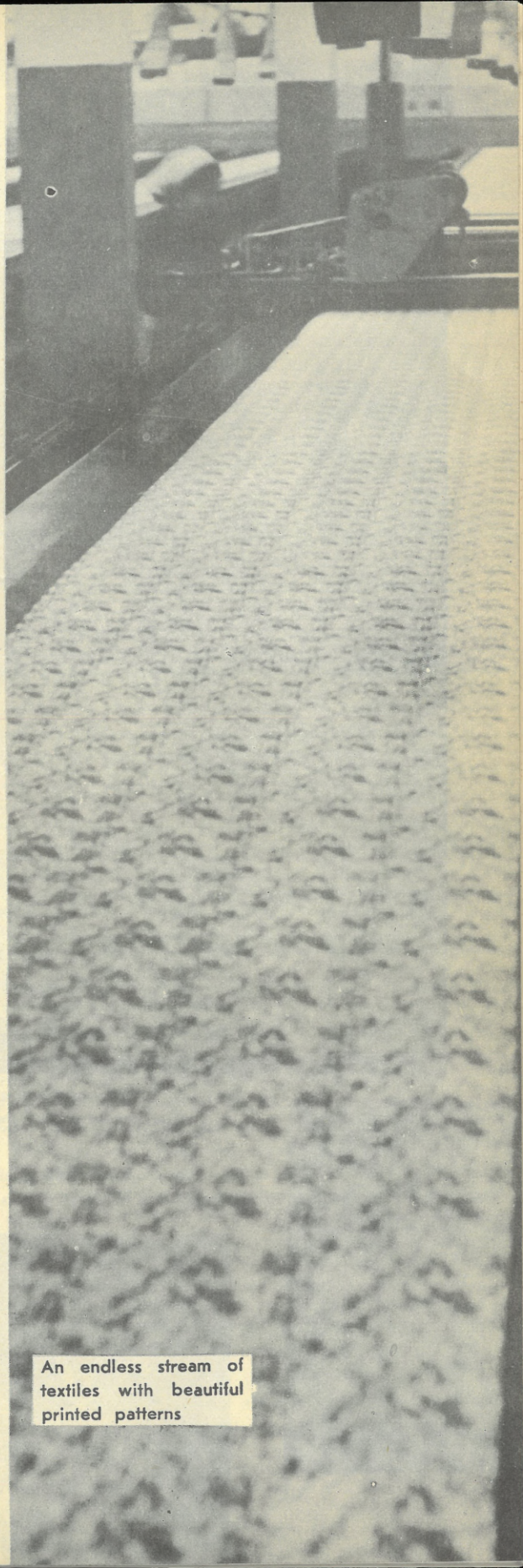
Manager of the Mill Kim Ke Suk conversing with workers of the finishing shop

Spinners often have discussion on technical matters by their machines

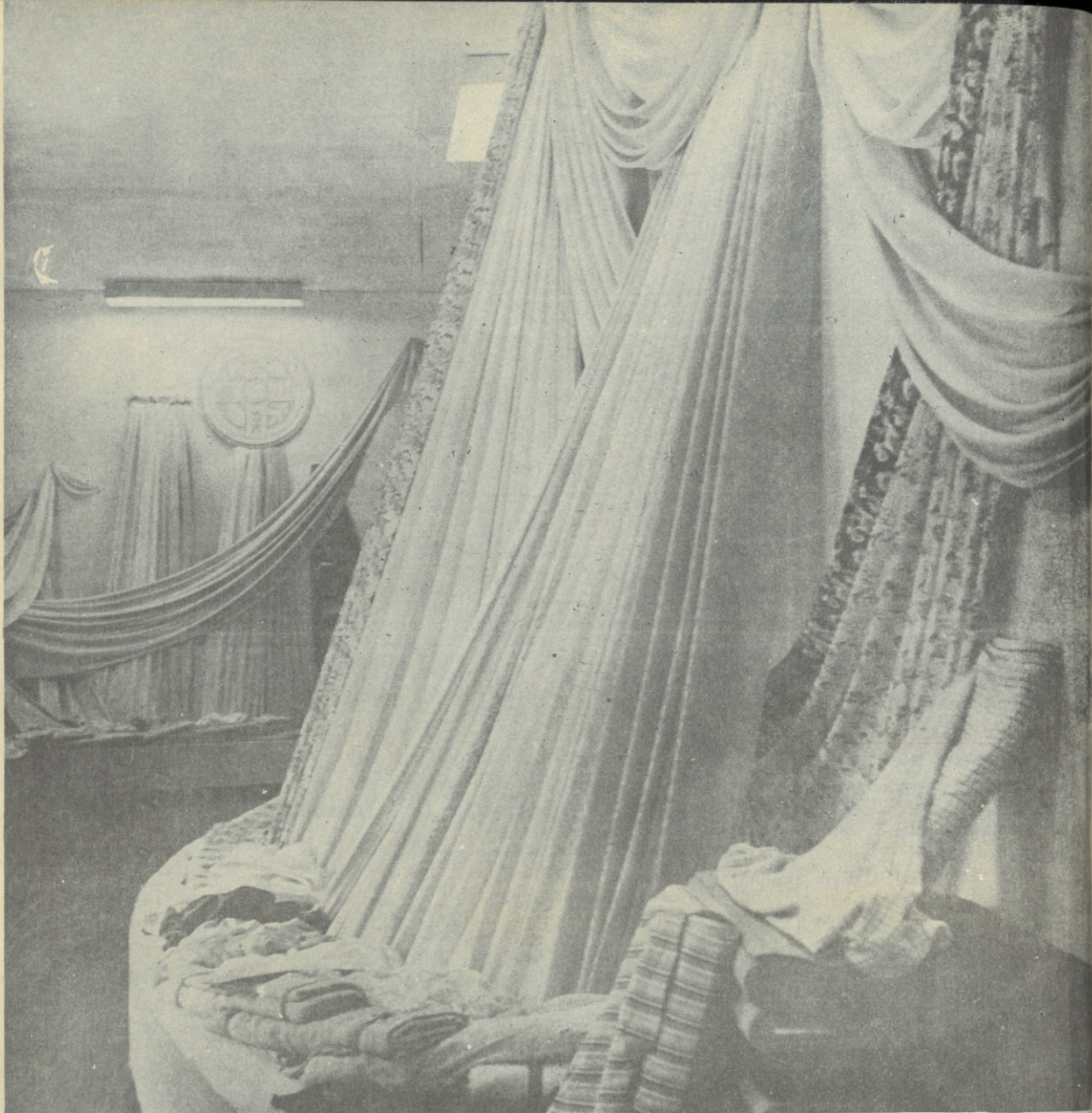




Textile printing shop
At weaving shop No. 2



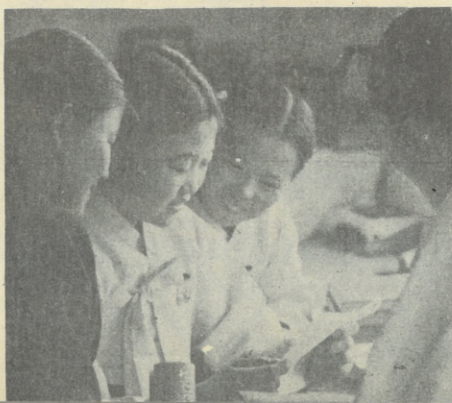
An endless stream of
textiles with beautiful
printed patterns



Fabrics made at the Pyongyang Textile Mill are on sale at department stores throughout the country



It's time for shift change



A letter from home!

team on a right track as soon as possible. Then the members of my old work-team promised that they would redouble their efforts to win the title of Twice Chullima work-team. This happened in September 1959.

At the new work-team I encountered a big difficulty from the very first day. The situation of this 72-member work-team was worse than I expected. Most of them were fresh hands, their working career hardly exceeding one year. They were little tempered in the ranks of the working class, and it was not unusual for them to break the disciplines of collective life.

Even some girls began to talk behind my back. They were saying that I bite more than I can chew, or, I'd do anything for self-glorification!

Whenever I ran up against some difficulty there was always the Party organization to encourage me. And recollection of my bitter past would give me fresh strength.

I had gone through all manner of sufferings in the days before liberation at the hands of the Japanese colonialists and the landlords. My father became crippled from the backbreaking toil for the landlord and died young. My mother, now the only breadwinner of the family, had to take care of six of us, going through all sorts of hardships. She tilled stony patches and did odd jobs for neighbours. My native town, Nyungbyun in North Pyongan Province, was a famous silk producing area. But for our poverty-stricken family silk clothes were simply unthinkable.

When the country's liberation came, I was big enough to take up a job. I wanted to become a spinner. What a fine job it would be, I thought, seeing in my mind's eye the people of this liberated land.

Silk clothes for all our people—this was one of the revolutionary tasks set out by the Party. It is the desire of all people and my hope.

But I came to see that one person can not do this alone, all must pool their efforts and help those who were behind.

I got down to work with firmer conviction and stronger determination.

I had much to contend with at work-team No 5.

One evening, we were on night shift then, one of the girls did not show up on account, I was told, of illness. But I learned from someone a different story. She, one of the youngest girls in our work-team, had been so much homesick and she had just left for home. I lost no time to go to the railway station and persuaded her to come back.

We had a long talk with her. Gently but unmistakably we tried to make her see she was in the wrong. We argued: "Everyone of us must become an innovator. Our mothers would be happy to see us be-

coming innovators. But I'm sure no mother in the same mind would welcome a daughter who is a laggard and has forsaken her friends...

Our warmhearted words at last moved her and she was sorry for what she had intended to do.

Kim Kyung Ja was one of the new girls of our work-team. For some reason she was always on the gloomy side and showed little enthusiasm in work. Some believed she was a helpless case.

But I held a different view on her. No person is born to be bad. I learnt that she had been looked after by her aunt since she became an orphan during the war. She was in a grief of being an orphan and it depressed her. Nevertheless, some girls were cold and indifferent towards her, which did not help her show her better side.

But I knew if we tried sincerely and earnestly we could make her a happy girl again. Gradually the whole members of the work-team joined me in trying to help her. We had altogether 120 talks with her and called on some 50 persons who knew about her — her relatives, friends, teachers of her old schools and her old fellow classmates. We enlisted them in helping her.

Our affection, love and revolutionary comradeship towards her at last won her. She became gay and active. In this way we remoulded Kim Kyung Ja, a girl who had been called a "trouble-maker."

We helped the laggards in our work-team catch up with the advanced, and a unity of will and purpose prevailed in our work-team. More, our team became a communist collective.

Our work-team members actively took part in socialist emulation, and made tireless endeavour to improve their skill, learning technique from experienced workers and attending technical study course. In less than six months, the average grade of skill of my girls rose from 3.4 to 4.6 and the production quotas were overfulfilled by 40 per cent. We devised and introduced advanced work methods and then popularized them throughout the factory. Labour productivity went up by 35 per cent in six months. In April 1960 our work-team was awarded the title of Chullima work-team.

This is a part of the story about my second Chullima badge.

(3)

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in August 1960 called on the entire working people to step up all-round technical innovation in all fields of the national economy.

Prior to this, Premier Kim Il Sung at the National

Conference of the Frontrankers in the Chullima Work-team Movement highly praised the Chullima riders saying that they were the heroes of our time and the most faithful Red soldiers of the Party, and instructed us to work with all our energy and enthusiasm for technical innovation.

During an intermission at the conference, I met Premier Kim Il Sung. It was the second time for me to meet him. The Premier calling me, an ordinary spinner, a true communist gave me encouraging words. He asked me to be a forerunner always.

Taking to heart the words of the Premier, I pledged myself: "I'll set an example to all workers in mastering new techniques. I'll take the lead in introducing automation in our factory."

Things were going off well with our work-team No. 5. It was registering one success after the other.

Now my attention was directed to the automatic spinning shop which was newly set up. And in view of the fact that the factory has a plan to automatize before long all the spinning processes, goods results were expected of this newly set up work-shop.

Nevertheless, work-team No. 1 of the automatic spinning shop was not doing well. At first I believed

it was because they had just started the work. But even after several months passed, no tangible progress was to be noted.

Whenever I had time to spare, I would go to the work-team of the automatic spinning shop to learn how the automatic spinning machines worked. But there was very little time for me to spare. Thirty minutes or so a day was not simply enough.

I recalled the pledge I had taken before Premier Kim Il Sung. Then I asked myself: "The work-team though equipped with advanced technique is making little progress. Now, what did I pledge before Premier Kim Il Sung?"

At last I decided to go to the work-team of the automatic spinning shop, and my request was accepted.

The new work-team had many things different from my old work-teams: the work place was twice as big as my former workshop, and all spinning machines were automated and the work-team had 185 members.

I spent several days in studying the situation of the work-team and in finding out what problems they had.

Some attributed the problems to technical matters. But I talked to several technicians, and reached a different conclusion. To be sure there were some problems on technical matters but the clue of the matter was the workers' ideology.

It was my feeling that, to correct the situation, work with people must be strengthened. They had to be educated in the spirit of communism and in the end the collective have to be turned into a communist one. First of all, I must do the work with technicians well.

I started learning from technician Lim Kyung Hak the mechanism of automatic spinning machines. And, on my part, I explained the Party line and policy to him and helped him play a leading role among the technical personnel. Once he was such a man who would not listen to others as no one knew, he thought, as much as he did. But soon he mended this shortcoming. Things began to improve in the technicians' group. Most encouraging was the fact that Lim Kyung Hak and others made self-criticism

She is greatly rejoiced at the new year's achievements scored by her former work-team



on their past and came out with proposals for improving the working of the shop.

Technicians volunteered to assist spinners in their technical study. Co-operation between technicians and spinners promoted with each passing day.

Many creative suggestions came from spinners and they were introduced in production. Three months later the work-team of the automatic spinning shop began to exceed the production quotas and the quality too improved markedly.

As people showed greater enthusiasm and the ranks of nuclear workers swelled, knotty problems were solved one after the other, and communist features were established among the work-team members. More, the modern machines were made to work at the maximum for us.

My third work-team won the title of Chullima work-team in July 1960, and it was my third Chullima Work-team badge.

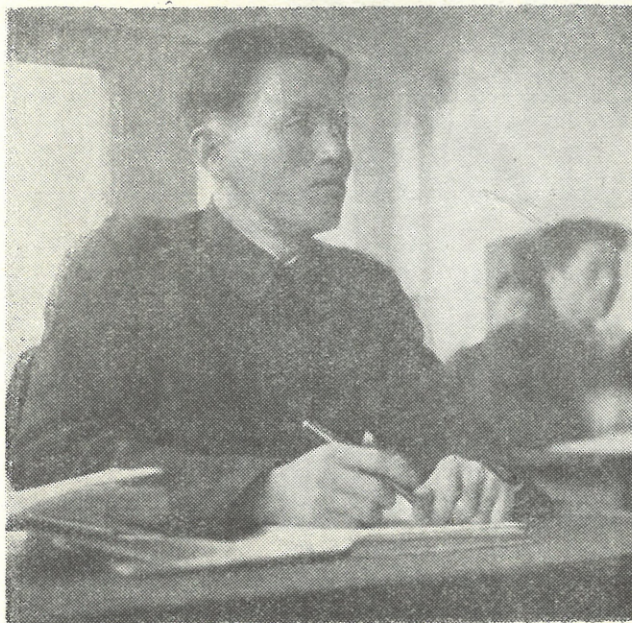
* * *

In 1959 I was accepted into the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on probation and somewhat later became a full member.

In 1960, I was awarded the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour for the citizens of the D.P.R.K.

Space does not allow me to write everything—how I and the members of my three work-teams have grown up in the embrace of the Party. Only I wanted to answer more fully the questions that the friends I made in Moscow presented, particularly those made by my Asian, African and Latin American friends.

In conclusion, I wish the friends I made in Moscow success in their work for peace and in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.



Workers hurry to the school after the shift is over.
Here Chang Sung Duk, a worker, is in a class room

A Factory College

5:00 p.m. The siren blew at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory. As the new shift takes over, the men who have just finished work head for showers. Soon most of them are on their way to school—factory college, specialised technical school, and others.

AT THE HEUNGNAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE

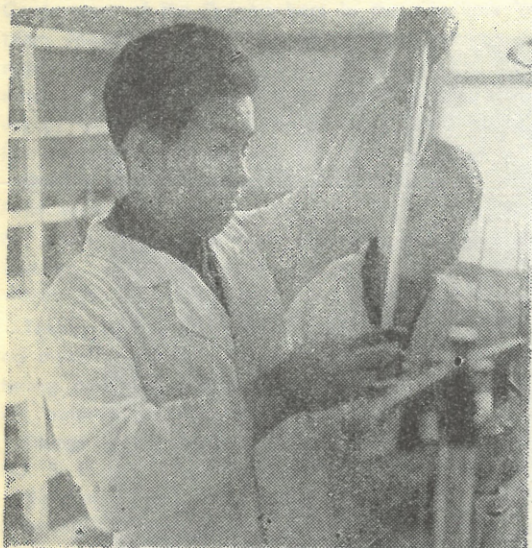
The Heungnam Engineering College is attached to the Heugnam Fertilizer Factory. It is one of many factory colleges in the country which were instituted under the correct educational policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on combining education with productive labour, theory with practice.

The Heungnam Engineering College is staffed with competent teachers and is equipped with up-to-date facilities. Classes are held in the daytime and in the evening.

Skilled workers and innovators from this factory and from neighbouring factories and enterprises are enrolled in this college.

The curriculum is the same with that of the daytime engineering colleges. They don't need special workshops as what they have learnt can be practised in their work places.

Such a factory college makes it possible to train in large numbers new intellectuals among the working class and to closely combine education with productive labour, and theory with practice. More,



Han Kook Kwang is making an analysis of nitro-ammonium fertilizer

Kook Kwang's (third year student, chemistry faculty) "improvement of fertilizer with dolomitic liquid."

HUSBAND AND WIFE GO TO COLLEGE

Many students of this college are in their twenties, but it is not uncommon to see students who have passed their middle age. Sometimes many from the same family—father and daughter, husband and wife.

Ryu Kyung Kyu, operator at the synthetic shop, and his wife Kim Jin Ok, packer at the nitro-ammonium fertilizer shop are both enrolled in the college. They were one of the first ones admitted to the factory college when it was set up.

Ryu Kyung Kyu comes from Kangwon Province of South Korea under U.S. occupation. When he was in his native place, going to school was too much luxury and unthinkable. Under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings the life was too hard. But a good luck

since many active workers receive higher learning without being severed from production, production and technology rise and develop rapidly.

Take the case of student Ryu Bong Jong who is in the second year of the engineering faculty. He is a mechanic. The principle of centrifugal force that he had learnt made him devise a loading machine. With this new machine the labour productivity was raised 32 times.

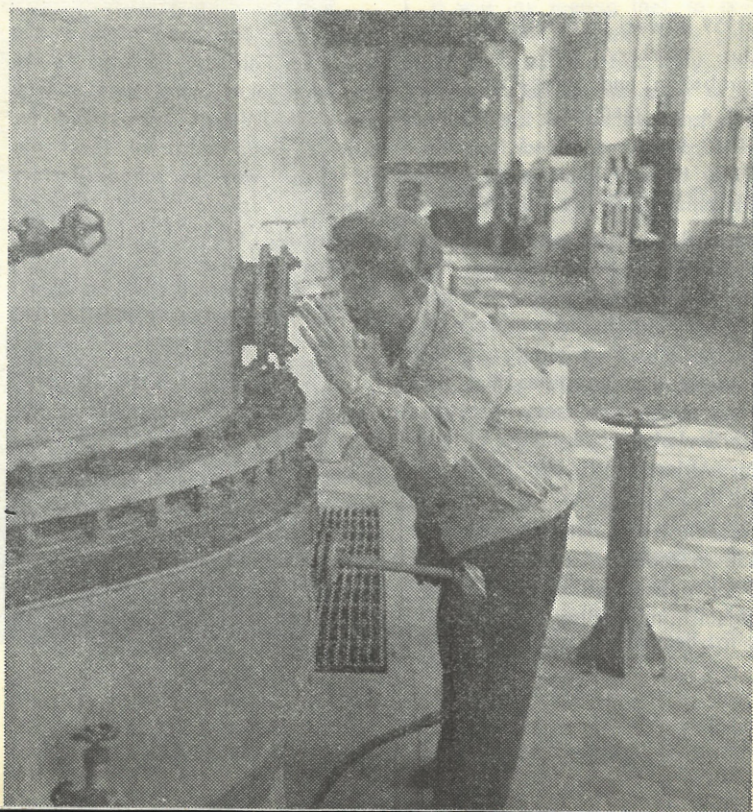
The teachers are very competent technicians trained at work places. In the factory the teachers work with their worker-students so they can find out more effective methods of teaching.

The teaching staff of the college set a "day for study in work places" every week to study how production proceeds and what technical problems the workers have. This will help them make their lectures more practical.

With the assistance of the teaching staff students are engaged in research in various fields. Some of findings have been already introduced into production, bringing

about innovation. Among many works noteworthy were: Li Tai Ryul's (a sophomore, engineering faculty) "revolving fertilizer cutter-loader"; Jang Sung Kook's (third year student, chemistry faculty) "two-stage reduction gear with cylinder-like toothed wheel;" Han

Lee Tai Ryul examining the condition of the oxidizing instrument



came to knock at the door and he was embraced by the Republic. Here in the North he married Kim Jin Ok and theirs is a very happy home.

Now, they both are in the college, which makes their life happier.

Jin Ok now recalls with much relish what took place when the college opened at the factory. Her husband Kyung Kyu fell ill just a few days before the opening of the college, which both had looked for so much. He had to be hospitalized.

He was very sorry, but no less regretful was his wife.

Of course, Jin Ok thought, when Kyung Kyu came out of the hospital, he would double his efforts to catch up with others in the school. But she wanted to help him.

While he was in the hospital Jin Ok went to the hospital every day from the school and passed on her husband what she learnt in the class. This continued for more than 6 months.

Thanks to Jin Ok's efforts, he was not behind in his studies when he left the hospital. Now both of them are honour students.

At their work place, too, they are model workers.

In the previous month, Jin Ok was the first one who fulfilled her production quota.

MEN OF VERSATILITY

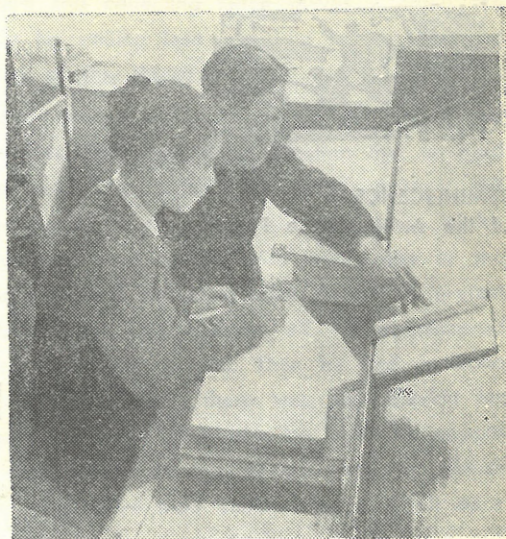
To meet the growing demands for technical personnel in recent years the institutions of higher learning have been expanded and the networks of evening schools and correspondence courses were expanded so as to offer greater opportunity to the working people to acquire higher education without

leaving their jobs. Besides these, new schools such as factory colleges and communist institutes were set up.

More than one year has elapsed since the factory colleges and communist institutes, a new type of higher educational institutions, were established at the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Today there are 36 factory colleges where a great number of workers are being trained to become technicians. The worker-students make new technical innovations in succession and production grows with every passing day.

They are bringing much benefit to the state. The worker-students of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory whose number accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the total number of the students of this factory college put forward some 420 inventions and technical innovations in 1960, giving the state a profit of 170,000 won. In 1961, the state treasury was benefited by 620,000 won from 509



At home Ryu Kyung Kyu and his wife, both worker-students, go through together what they have learnt

items of students' inventions, suggestions, etc.

The output of the nitro-ammonium fertilizer shop went up 4 times compared with the early days of the shop.

Those worker-students who are studying at specialized schools and colleges are not only bringing about innovations in production but also enjoying a cultural life.

Appreciation of plays, films, literary works, study of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans", sports, and performances of various art circles are the part and parcel of their life.

Jang Sung Kook, a third-year student of the engineering faculty, is the leader of the amateur art circle in the nitro-ammonium fertilizer shop and Kim Jin Ok is one of the best Kayakeum (traditional stringed musical instrument) players.

Thus today in our country a factory is not only a production base but also a base for training technical personnel.



REMINISCENCES
of the Anti-Japanese Partisans

LIKE FATHER

LEE OH SONG

Like a real father Marshal Kim Il Sung looked after and brought up the young fighters who had joined the ranks of the partisans, those young fighters who lost parents, brothers and sisters by the enemy.

In those days most of the orderlies of the Headquarters were little orphans, who under Marshal Kim Il Sung's personal guidance grew up to be Red fighters of the revolution. Their main job was to provide contacts between the partisan units.

It was in the spring of 1938 that I met our Marshal for the first time after I joined the partisan units. Our Marshal, smoothing down my hair, asked me in detail how I had come to the unit. Then I was twelve years old. I told him everything that had taken place as I would do to my own father.

My father died of hunger in the Charchangtzu partisan base. Just before he died, taking my hand firmly in his, he told me that I should go with my little sister, who was six years old then, to Naitoushan. Then, on our way to Naitoushan, we unexpectedly met our elder sister who had been wounded. She had been on a mission. I left my little sister with her and proceeded alone to Naitoushan. I learnt later

that my two sisters had starved to death on their way to Naitoushan.

The Marshal listened without saying anything to what I had to tell him.

When I finished the narration, he gently pulled me and put his arms around me. His eyes were moist, which made me hold no longer my tears. I hid my face in his bosom and sobbed.

What he told me strengthened my heart and gave me hope and confidence in the future. He said:

"Oh Song, you must crush the enemy, the Japanese imperialists, who took away your parents and sisters from you, and become a good man, a pillar of the country."

From that time on, I grew up under his warm care.

I have many things to tell, but the space does not allow me to write down everything that happened during the time when I was with him. Among the many unforgettable memories I would like to tell about one thing, the one which is so dear to me.

This happened in the autumn of 1939. I was thirteen years old then. One day our units happened to camp in a forest in Antu County. Having pitched a tent for

Marshal Kim Il Sung we orderlies waited for him to return. He had been out to look round the camping units. The night advanced quite late, but there was no sign of him and the tent seemed empty without his presence.

"I wonder why he is late!"

"Don't worry. I'm sure he will be here soon."

"Do you think he is staying at some regimental headquarters as he did the other day?"

As times went by, we got impatient and could not keep still and kept in and out of the camp. In the end I dashed out of the tent to locate his whereabouts.

Silence reigned all round the dark forest. I threaded my way stealthily lest I wake the men who had fallen into a sound sleep by the camp fire here and there. But he was not to be found anywhere, though I visited every possible place where he could have been. I decided to turn back to the tent, thinking that in the meantime he might have returned.

Night air of late autumn in the deep forest in the north was very chilly, almost cold. Partisans were sleeping, using fallen leaves for quilts. I corkscrewed my way through the sleeping comrades to the opposite side of the forest.

There I found our Marshal in the starlight. He was collecting, with his upper body bent, the scattered fallen leaves to put them on the sleeping men.

He told an orderly who was standing by him in a hushed voice.

"Please go and get the blanket we keep in the tent."

"Blanket... Yes, but... there is only one blanket and it is for you Comrade Commander." Thus replying, the orderly showed no sign of leaving the place.

"The tent is enough for us. This comrade has a cold. He must have a blanket. Will you go and get it in a hurry?" His voice was gentle but firm. The orderly could say no more and left the place for the Headquarters.

In the soft light from the camp fire I could see the shadow of Marshal Kim Il Sung moving, again bent

downward and collecting fallen leaves. I could see distinctly his smiling face when he looked down at the faces of the sleeping men.

However much I write, it would not do justice to his boundless love and deep affection that he held for the men. Even today after twenty years I still can see clearly in my mind's eye the image of his bending down and looking into every one of the sleeping men and collecting fallen leaves to protect them from frost. That was not all. He remembered who was sick with a cold. Then he had someone bring the only blanket there was. The blanket for Commander himself. Would this be what the people call a commander's concern to his men? No parents possibly could love their children more. I felt once again how happy I was to be under his care and grew into one of his fighters.

I made a pledge in my heart: I would devote every bit of me, body and soul, to the revolutionary struggle along the path he had indicated, so that I would be worthy, even slightly, of his boundless love, deep as the ocean and immense as a big mountain.

I quickened my pace back to the tent. Soon our Marshal also arrived. Entering the tent he glanced over us and asked:

"Why are you up so late?"

"..."

We only looked at each other not knowing how to reply him. We had to prepare a bed for him but there was no blanket, as the blanket was sent to the partisan who was sick with a cold.

We did not know what to do.

Evidently our Marshal sensed this, as he said:

"We can keep ourselves warm even without a blanket. Don't worry. Come over here and lie down by me. Warmth of our bodies will warm us up."

Even when he had the blanket he did not use it alone. Very often we were coaxed to sleep beside him sharing the blanket.

Thus we grew under his care, enjoying his profound love as children would do under their parents' care.



AT THE LOG-CABIN IN THE SECRET CAMP ON THE DOIGOL RIDGE

KIM DONG KYOO

Marshal Kim Il Sung always teaches us: a communist must be genuinely a humane person, a humane person who is pained by other's distress like his own and strives to relieve him from pain. And humanity and the Party ideas are not dissimilar but the lofty Party ideas are linked with affluent humanity.

Some time ago I happened to watch him at a close range when he was at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory to give personal guidance. On that occasion I felt I could seize more clearly the deep meanings of his words.

No sooner he arrived at the factory than he went round every shop and each machine to talk to workers. He learned about how the production plans were being implemented. He asked the workers in detail what were their difficulties and if the materials supply was normal. Only after his visit to the workers' dining hall, dormitories and even workers' houses, he went to the factory Party committee.

At the dining hall he even tasted a bowl of soup and some pickles. Then, he told the people in no uncertain terms that they certainly could make things a little more tasty. When he dropped in the dormitory he looked over the beddings for the boarders. He wanted to know if the boarders had enough beddings. When he was at the workers' houses he carefully observed how the people lived.

Such concern that he had shown at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory should not be singled out as a typical case.

The Party work and the state affairs make much demand on his time. But he finds time to go around every corner of the country to visit factories, rural villages and army camps. Then with much concern he asks every worker and peasant about work and rest, about his health and recreation, his family, and even the education of his children.

Whenever I think of his profound love for



man, profound love for the people, and his ardent affection and concern towards his comrades, I recall the events that took place in the period of our partisan struggle against Japanese imperialism. Such was his love and concern towards us all through that period.

Particularly there is one incident, which is still fresh in my memory and moves me deeply whenever I think of it.

This happened in early part of 1937.

Over the hundreds of ri of snow-covered mountains, he personally came to the secret camp on the Doigol Ridge where there were but a few men stationed. He came to learn personally how we were getting along.

* * *

Mid-winter was very severe on the Doigol Ridge, 2,000 metres above sea level.

The temperature hit 30° below zero. Even huge tree trunks cracked in cold. And when the raging wind swept the deep forests, the Doigol Ridge disappeared wrapped in severe blizzard.

It was during this period that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had advanced to the Changpai regions.

On this particular occasion I was with a small detachment of partisans which was assigned to collect funds. And in the course of our work we built a secret camp on the Doigol Ridge in the thick forest, which I and three others were assigned to guard.

In our group there were In Hwan, "old man Jo" (nickname), "Mangang" (we called him because he joined the army in the village of Mangang) besides me.

The secret camp was hidden deep in the age-old untrodden forest. Everywhere tangled dried-up vines of arrowroot were to be seen, and footprints of bears and other beasts were all around. The camp was in an isolated place far from the secret camp in Heisiatzukou where the Headquarters was and from the secret camp in the deepest rear of Mt. Baikdoo.

It was one day after the New Year Day in lunar calendar.

There was another severe blizzard on that day. Snow piled up so fast that we had difficulty in keeping the door-way cleared.

We were having a little rest after lunch. One

was reading and the other taking care of his belongings. Suddenly there was a voice of "old man Jo" outside. He had been out to sweep snow. Excitedly he ran into the house saying.

"Comrade Commander is here!"

"What? Comrade Commander is here?"

This was something so unexpected that we could hardly control ourselves. Only our hearts began to beat faster. We dashed out. It was he all right, Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung. We could see him coming along the snow-covered narrow path in the forest.

Soon he stood before our log-cabin accompanied by his orderlies Baik Hak Rim and Li Eul Sul.

As he came in the blizzard snow piled thick on his uniform, and his eyebrows and the visor of his fur cap were white with frost.

Some time ago we had heard from a communication man that Comrade Commander had been on a round to visit the sewing corps, the ordnance depot and other secret camps in the rear. And we knew very well that it would be a very difficult job for him to visit the important secret camps scattered here and there in the Changpai region alone in this cold winter.

But we had never expected that he would come here, an isolated place, where only a few men, not a combat unit, were stationed. To get here he had to scale steep cliffs and find his way through thick bush.

"How are you getting on?"

He shook our hands, then with an affectionate look he carefully studied us.

Presently he took off his cap and beat off the snow on his uniform. "Let's go inside. I am anxious to hear how you are," saying thus, he walked towards the low logcabin in the wood. We were so glad to see him that we did not know what to do.

In the cabin he went to the kitchen and took the lid off the kettle to examine it carefully.

"Seems you have had breakfast."

Wearing a smile as if he felt a little relieved, he said looking around us: "What did you have for the New Year Day?"

"We had Kyozu (dumplings) with the flour and meat you had sent us," we answered him in unison.

"I am glad! I think Kyoze is one of the best Chinese dishes..."

It seemed he was very delighted. Unless one is so concerned about us, how could he come to such a remote isolated place in a forest trodding snow-covered path, examine even the inside of the kettle and ask how we spent New Year Day?

I felt the joy of seeing my parents who had been away for a long time.

He came into the room and sat on the floor with us. Again he wanted to know how we were getting along.

Feeling the floor with his palm he said: "Well, how is the room? Does it get warm enough?... It seems a bit cold, isn't it? Do you have any beddings?"

He then looked around the ceiling, door, and every corner of the room. Looking carefully at the white frost in a gap between logs on the wall, he said that the gap should be stopped because draught was the worst thing for one to catch a cold in winter. He asked us:

"How much grain do you have left?"

"I think we have enough provisions for us to last nearly one month."

"Well, tell me this. How much do you reckon each of you eats a day?"

"About two **hop** (one hop equals about one cup—Ed.) a day."

He stopped to think a while before he resumed;

"I think it is too small for you able-bodied men to sustain yourself on two **hop** of rice a day. If it is summer, it may be all right, but in the cold winter when it is impossible to get anything else, two **hop** is too small for a person's ration. At least one person should eat one **hop** for every meal. Even that will make you eat less one **mal** a month... When I go back, I will see to it that you get more grain. I think you'd plan to eat one **hop** for a meal."

As I listened to him, I was moved again by his care and concern about us.

For some time he kept asking us how we were making out. Then turning to Comrade Mangang he asked:

"Well, how is your wound? Is it getting better?"

Mangang, a new recruit, had been wounded in the leg in a battle before. He answered confidently that he was getting better. But Comrade Commander had to convince himself, so he unbandaged Mangang's wounded leg.

Comrade Commander saw the wound. Looking at this, he counselled him not to keep it in cold. He added that in winter a wound in such state would require a long time to heal.

And then he asked Comrade Mangang if he got homesick.

Mangang hesitated a while before he answered "No."

"Why shouldn't you feel homesick. After all you have your wife and children and your parents. I know you get homesick but you're trying to overcome it with your firm determination to devote yourself to the cause of the revolution. Am I right or not?" said Comrade Commander with a smile.

Listening to him, Comrade Mangang scratching his head as if he was saying that Commander was right, dropped his head.

Looking around us, Comrade Commander continued:

"You all must remember this. We must not forget even for a moment that we are on the path of revolution, no matter how difficult circumstances we may be in. Only then will we have enough strength to break through any adversity whenever we confront it... a Communist must be able to fight the enemy and observe consciously the revolutionary disciplines at all times and wherever he may be and even if he was left alone."

Especially, in the light of the fact that we were in a place far from the unit and perform our duties by ourselves, he stressed, we should have firmer ideological readiness than anyone else. And he told us that we were in a more favorable condition than the units on the front. More, the number was a small one. But we must live according to a schedule and keep the cabin clean even though it was not much of a house. We had only axes to build the cabin.

He said in conclusion that study was an inseparable part of the revolutionary work. Particularly emphasizing that we should not waste



time, he told us to study hard. We hung on every word that he spoke and firmly resolved to carry it out.

About the time he finished talking one of us went down to the kitchen and built fire. Then he started to clean the kettle to cook lunch. Evidently Comrade Commander knew what was going on as he said:

"What are you doing? Cooking lunch for us? We have had it on our way. Since I have told you what I wanted to tell you and seen what I wanted to see, I must leave now." And he rose to his feet.

As we had learnt from the orderlies that he had not had lunch, we were preparing lunch for him in a hurry with some millet and horse flesh we had saved for an emergency.

We saved them even when we ate maize gruel. Of course, millet and horse flesh were not much. But we wanted most earnestly to prepare lunch for him.

But he learnt that we had not enough provisions and we had to be supplied with provisions from the front. He must have been hungry but he wanted to see that we had even a handful of provisions more.

I felt a lump in my throat as I sensed his solicitude.

"Comrade Commander! Don't worry. Certainly, we have enough provisions to serve you..."

We told him in this vein, but he only affectionately looked at us. Then he said:

"I appreciate very much what you're saying. I feel full even without lunch just by seeing you all well and energetic with my own eyes. Only... I wish you to keep well and fight well." When he finished he went outside.

Before leaving, he shook our hands firmly and gave a few instructions: we should always be on our guard though we were in a deep forest and watch over the enemy's movement constantly. Cooking should be done before dawn and after sunset so as not to expose smoke, cut firewood nearby and the sound of an axe should not be loud so as not to expose ourselves.

As we watched him going back to the Headquarters, we made a firm determination to be his loyal fighters, always marching along the road of revolution upholding his high revolutionary spirit for the restoration of the country.



South Korea's National Income Mirrors Impoverishment of People

KIM HYUN

In South Korea under U.S. occupation economic decline and impoverishment of the masses are getting worse with every passing day.

Economic decline has caused shrinkage in the national income. South Korea ranks among the lowest in the world for per capita income. Even according to the figures released by the South Korean puppet regime, national income per capita is no more than 57 U.S. dollars. In view of the fact that these are doctored figures, it is quite obvious that the real picture is still worse.

Increase in the number of employment and rise of labour productivity are the determining factors in boosting the national income.

In South Korea production keeps going down steadily owing to the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism. Here are some revealing figures. South Korea's industrial output value is two-thirds of that in the days of the Japanese colonial rule and agricultural production has dropped to two-thirds of the pre-liberation level. There are six million unemployed and semi-unemployed, while millions of peasants have become foodless and quit their farms to seek a living in towns. In a word, production is on the continued decrease.

The South Korean puppet regime includes in the national income a large sum of incomes from non-productive branches, and, still worse, these incomes from non-productive branches are valued excessively.

When all this is taken into account, it is obvious that the real per capita income in South Korea is far less than that the puppet regime had announced.

The size of national income serves to indicate the people's living standard, but this does not mean necessarily that national income is spent

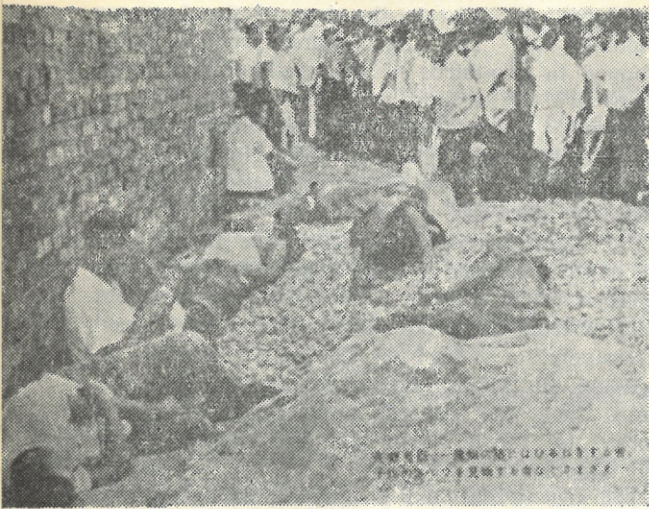
wholly for the people's consumption.

An account of the distribution and re-distribution of South Korea's meagre national income will provide a graphic evidence of the pitiful state of the people as a whole.

The bulk of South Korea's national income goes into the hands of the landlords and comprador capitalists who constitute the political pillar of the puppet military regime. The share of the working people is very insignificant. According to the **Monthly Statistical Review** of Hankook Bank (No. 8, 1960), 60 per cent of South Korea's national income is for a handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and employers, and the remaining 40 per cent is for the working people.

But, in reality, a still greater part goes into the hands of the landlords and comprador capitalists through re-distribution by the puppet regime. Re-distribution in such a way is aimed at strengthening the fascist ruling apparatus and at stepping up the war policy by U.S. imperialism. As the outlay for military and police spending increased, greater became the annual budget of the South Korean puppet regime.

Taking the appropriations for the military and police in 1949 as 100, the figures stood at 11,120 in 1953, 51,057 in 1959 and 61,514 in 1961. In 1962, general account shows that the military regime will spend more than 60,000 million hwan above 1961. To get money needed for such huge appropriations the military regime is intensifying the exploitation of the people by way of re-distribution of the national income.



Jobless people at a street corner: a familiar scene in South Korea

The national income is re-distributed through tax collection, issue of bonds, overissue of paper money, price policy and various other means.

Taxes levied by the puppet regime in 1953 were 144 times the level of 1949. And 1957 and 1961 saw 954 times and 1,800 times increase respectively compared with 1949.

In order to collect more taxes, the puppet regime has revised the "tax law" in such a way as to lighten the burden of the landlords and comprador capitalists while loading heavy burdens on the labouring people.

Take the tax levies in 1961 and 1962 for instance.

The rates of direct taxes such as "taxes on corporations" and income taxes which are for the most part from the exploiting class, are cut down, but, contrary to this, the rates of indirect taxes went up.

The proportion of indirect taxes has gone up from 64 per cent in 1961 to 70 per cent in 1962.

Indirect taxes serve as a means of plundering the working people's earnings.

The military regime sends out troops and police to collect taxes, and people's properties are confiscated for tax default.

The military regime has even adopted "regulations for tax-payment in advance" and "regulations for joint obligation." Under the "regulations for joint obligation," a person who has assumed joint liability is seized of his property when the taxpayer he has guaranteed fails to pay taxes and he has nothing to be distrained.

"Bonds" and "forced savings" are another means the military fascists employ in re-distributing the national income and exploiting the people.

"Bonds" and "forced savings" bring fabulous interest to the exploiting class, but for the working people they mean retrenchment of consumption.

The South Korean puppet regime is to collect 60,000 million hwan from the people in the name of savings in twelve months from November 1961 to October 1962. This sum means 20 times as much as the total amount of savings in the preceding year. The military fascists are out to reach the goal by squeezing every penny from the people.

According to the South Korean press report, the military fascists have instituted 17 kinds of savings to be forced upon the people. Among them are such notorious ones as the "deduction for savings from the pay to peasants for autumn

grain" and the "rice savings" imposed upon the peasants who would run out of provisions soon after autumn harvest.

They have instituted what they call "savings association" whose members assume joint liability for savings, and gone so far as to issue savings books to factory and office workers instead of paying wages and salaries in cash.

No less numerable are bonds: There are "government bonds," "government bonds for reconstruction of industry" and "government securities for checking inflation," etc., etc. Such "bonds" make up a good portion of the puppet government revenues.

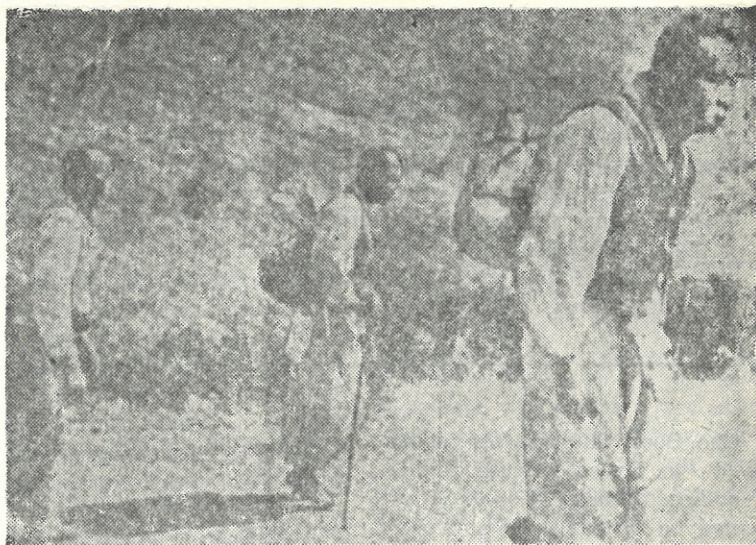
Another most cruel means the South Korean puppet government employs for exploitation is inflation policy.

Bonds and taxes alone cannot meet the ever increasing deficit. So the puppet regime keeps the printing machine going to turn out paper money.

The total amount of money in circulation in November 1961 was 289 billion hwan, or 54.5 billion hwan more than on the eve of the military coup in May 1961. The figure in 1953 was only 26.5 billion hwan.

Price policy is another means widely used by the military regime in taking away a lion's share of the national income. The price policy is enforced in the forms of fixed wage scale, control over the prices of farm produce and higher prices on manufactured goods and imported goods resulting from the devaluation of the South Korean currency.

The military rogues forcibly buy up rice from the peasants at the prices lower than the production cost while the surplus U.S. farm produce is disposed at high prices. As a result, the prices of imported flour on November 1 and December 13 were 31 per cent and 39 per cent higher than on September 1 respectively, and the prices of imported sugar went up 17 and 22 per cent respectively. In the first nine months in 1961, the prices of manufactured goods showed more



Foodless peasants quit their native villages to try their luck in some place else

than three times increase compared with the rise of the prices of grain during the same period.

The consequences of the price policy are most strikingly felt in the sale of the imported fertilizer. On January 1 this year the military thug enforced an increase of more than 88 per cent in the prices of the imported fertilizer, which will make the South Korean peasants pay additional 40 billion hwan this year for fertilizers.

Such state of affairs led the South Korean journal "Nyowon" to lament: "Why people have to wear clothes, it seems so unreasonable, and their daily living expenses hardly exceed the price of one egg."

Impoverishment of the masses of people in South Korea through distribution and re-distribution of the national income is attributable wholly to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial enslavement policy.

No improvement can be expected in the South Korean people's conditions so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea.

Driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unifying the country by the Koreans themselves are the sole way of relieving the South Korean people of the wretched conditions.

To Locate Her Sons

No word would adequately describe the pains and misfortunes the people go through in South Korea under U.S. occupation.

The following story will tell a phase of life in South Korea.

Cho Bong Suk and his family lived in Ryusoo, South Chulla Province, South Korea. They rented a small room at No. 6 of Koon St. Cho Bong Suk and his wife Kim Soon Rye had three children, boy Eun Gi, 13 years old, another boy Suk Gi 8, and a girl Eun Kuk 5.

Though they were poor, they gave their children all their affection and care.

Cho Bong Suk was a day labourer. His was a wandering life. Today he did some odd job in a market place in Ryusoo, then tomorrow in some other place in a neighbouring village. He worked backbreaking toil, but the family never had much to eat. Particularly, on the days when Cho could not find work, the whole family had to go to bed on empty stomach. He went out early in the morning, but there were so many days that he was out of luck. All day long he would be on his feet hoping to find something to do.

It was one of such days. Late in the evening he was dragging his heavy feet homeward. When he pictured in his mind the pregnant wife and the hungry children his hatred against the U.S. imperialists soared higher. He groaned: "Something must happen. And soon too!"

When he got home empty-

handed, the children, as usual, ran up to him.

He knew he should give them something to eat. But...

One day he decided to try his luck in some other place and left home promising that he would be back in a few days. Then his wife was eight months gone with child.

A few days passed. The family waited most anxiously for his return. But no sign of him!

Soon a month passed since he left the house. Every day the children sat outside the house looking for their father's return. And it broke the mother's heart that she could give nothing to her children reduced to bones. Her time was nearing, too. Then many ominous rumours were in the circulation. They said that men were rounded up right and left for "labour forces."

So she decided to look for him. She went around several places but all she got was abuse...

Time passed. But he did not return. She had to carry on all by herself. There were three children to take care of. What could she do in her state? In the meantime winter came round. Not knowing what to do, in the end she decided to go with the children to her husband's family in Kwansan, Jangheung county, South Chulla Province.

Her in-laws were by no means better off. Three children and a woman who was about to give birth meant only burden to them. But they were kind. The aging grandparents wished so much they could take care of their grandchildren and daughter-in-law. But they themselves were living on tree bark and grass root.

After a while, the young woman brought forth a child. Not even a bowl of porridge dashed with grass was there for her in confinement.

A month had passed. She could stay there no longer. Leaving two sons with their grandparents, she started out for her own family. She took the girl and the baby with her.

Her body was swollen from malnutrition. Very often her legs gave away. She longed for her husband. How she envied the days when they—the whole family—were together though they were poor!

Not that she expected otherwise, her family was no better off. Many a night she did not have a wink pondering about the two boys that she had left. The call "mama" woke her when she dozed off. Now, she could bear no more. After a ten days' stay in her family's house, she returned to the husband's family for the two boys. But, alas! She was a bit too late. Her boys were not there. She was told they had left their grandparents' to look for her!

She was back in Ryusoo and searched all over the city for the boys. But nowhere they were to be found. She said she must find them. But, where? Again she was on the road. She knew not where she was heading for. Nor did she care.

All she concerned about was locating her two sons. She was in Jangheung, a small village.

The winter wind was biting. She found a group of children with straw-bags over their heads clustered around under a bridge crying because they were hungry and cold. She hurried to them. But her boys were not there. On Bulkyo Street she came up to little beggars who were going through garbage piles to look for something to eat. No, her boys were not with them either. In Soonchun, she saw a little boy being run over and killed by a U.S. jeep. The boy had been begging on the street. She ran to him, but it was not her son. She searched every orphanage and correction house in this region, in Soonchun, Bulkyo, Bosung, Jangheung, Kwangjoo and other places, but in vain.

Now she has been on the road for more than six months. She is yet to locate her two boys. But she has seen plenty how the children suffered from hunger, exposure. Even she saw a boy killed by a U.S. jeep. She cried out: "Curse with the Yankees!"

They are the ones who bring pains and sorrow to the people.

She with her baby on her back is still on the road calling "Eun Gi" and "Suk Gi", the names of her two sons. She says she will find her two sons without fail.

Today, in South Korea under U.S. occupation, millions of the unemployed roam about the streets and a great number of school-age children walk around begging. Then countless mothers like Kim Soon Rye wail over the lot of their children. Women are maltreated and humiliated. They are oppressed by hunger and poverty.

The miserable conditions of the South Korean people are never to be improved so long as the U.S. wolves remain in South Korea.

The Korean people will certainly drive out U.S. butchers, the very ones who have brought all the misfortunes and sufferings to the South Korean people, from South Korea, and wipe out the military fascist regime.

All these barbarities are beyond the bound of common sense of the ordinary human being. But such is almost everyday's occurrence in South Korea.

The Korean people are indignant at the beast-like savagery of the U.S. aggressors.

The people in the northern half demand these U.S. murderers be handed over to the Korean people. The Korean people are determined to drive out the U.S. army from our country and to relieve our brothers and sisters in South Korea without fail.

In South Korea, too, the protest and condemnation against the U.S. barbarities is mounting.

"Hankook Ilbo", a Seoul paper, condemned: "The U.S. soldier's killing of a Korean woodcutter is never to be pardonable." All other papers vehemently denounced the barbarous bloodshed by the U.S. soldiers.

In connection with a series of recent shooting events by the U.S. armymen, a public organization of South Korea stated: "These cases were homicide or attempted homicide resulting from the notion of racial superiority of the Americans." And the organization, on February 2, made protest against the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and commander of the U.S. 8th army.

Such U.S. barbarity is not the first case that happened in South Korea.

Since their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. aggressors have destroyed South Korean economy and put the people's livelihood in the greatest misery. This is not enough, however, for the Yankees. They have to see blood every day. They shoot or slash people just to get a "kick" out of it!

In this way many innocent

(Continued on p. 48)

U.S. Butchers

Must Be Punished

ALL news flows out in succession from South Korea, the land where innocent people's blood is being shed almost every day from the first day of the U.S. landing on South Korea.

According to a report of "Hapdong Tongshin", an American soldier belonging to the 31st Infantry Regiment of the U.S. 7th Division shot a Korean youth who was passing by in the morning of February 9.

On January 2, another devil of the U.S. army, according to "Dongyang Tongshin", fired

with hunting gun at a fisherman on the Rimjin River, with the result that the fisherman was severely wounded.

Then on January 6, two trigger-happy Yankee soldiers fell two men dead for no reason. The men, Whang Kwang Kil and Yu Ki Yung, were gathering firewood on a mountain in the north of the Rimjin River.

On the same day, U.S. beasts in Okchun in North Choongchong Province fired upon a group of pedestrians, mortally wounding one.

HANDS OFF CUBA!

With the great victory of the Cuban revolution, the national-liberation movement in Latin America entered a new phase.

The Latin American people want to free themselves from the imperialists' and colonialists' domination, oppression and exploitation. They are intensifying their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. The great achievements that the heroic Cuban people scored have become a guiding post for the Latin American people's struggle.

However, to the Kennedy Administration the victory of the Cuban revolution is a thorn in its flesh. The U.S. government is afraid of the impact the Cuban revolution has on the Latin American people, and it is out to strangle the Cuban revolution. To this end, the Yankee imperialists are resorting to every conceivable means: economic blockade, subversion, sabotage, preparations for armed invasion of Cuba.

Now Washington is bringing political pressure to bear upon several regimes in Central and South Americas to isolate Cuba.

One of the sordid games played by the U.S. government in this respect was the Punta del Este Foreign Ministers Conference of the Organization of American States.

Trampling upon the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and self-determination of peoples, the U.S. imperialists wrought another "resolution" on Cuba.

This "resolution" is nothing but a criminal attempt on the part of U.S. imperialism to launch a collec-

tive armed attack on Cuba, to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of Latin America, and to quash the rising anti-U.S. struggle of the people of Latin America.

Indeed, this is another provocative action against Cuba and an outrageous attempt to interfere in her internal affairs, and in the long run an open challenge to the Latin American peoples as a whole. Indeed U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwork of world reaction and an international gendarme and it is the enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

However, the U.S. imperialists should remember that none of their schemes against the heroic Cuban people could bar the advance of the Cuban revolution. Nor would their schemes work in the future either.

The people of Cuba enraged at the criminal, malicious aggressive plot of the U.S. bandits, answered the "resolution" with the Second Havana Declaration. The fighting spirit of the Cuban people, who have risen up in the struggle for smashing the vicious aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and protecting their country's freedom and revolutionary gains, is fully reflected in the Second Havana Declaration.

The entire Korean people extend their full support to the Cuban people who are firmly determined to fight against the U.S. imperialists' aggression to the last.

In every corner of the country mass rallies took place to condemn the OAS Foreign Ministers Conference and express the Korean people's support to the Cuban people.

"Hands Off Cuba!" was the indignant voice of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who launched an aggressive war in Korea, who occupy South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who are bent on obliterating the national liberation movement, on plundering and exploiting the people, and on starting another aggressive war in Cuba, Asia, Africa, and everywhere in the world. The U.S. imperialists are not only the sworn enemy of the people of Korea. They are also the deadly enemy of the people of Cuba. They are the enemy of mankind. And at the same time they are the chieftain of aggression.

Smashing all the aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists the Korean people are waging an indefatigable struggle to drive the American aggressive army out of South Korea and realize the country's unification. And they are strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the world who are struggling for national liberation, freedom, and social progress.

The Korean people will, as they did, stand on the side of the Cuban people who are waging a heroic struggle against our heinous common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people strongly demand: "U.S. imperialists, hands off Cuba!"

The Korean people are confident that the Cuban people who have risen up in the just struggle will surely be victorious again in the fulfilment of their revolutionary task and that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plot against Cuba will end in another fiasco.

YANKS, GET OUT OF SOUTH VIETNAM!

The vicious U.S. aggression against the people of South Vietnam has been all the more intensified. Recently the U.S. imperialists set up an aggressive tool, "Military Assistance Command in South Vietnam", with Harkins as ringleader.

Harkins and his armymen arrived in Saigon recently. This is a serious challenge to the South Vietnamese people.

Now the U.S. imperialists are bent on expanding the war in South Vietnam and intensifying their armed intervention. Even UPI reported that the U.S. was paving the way for aggression in South Vietnam by establishing the "Military Assistance Command" as in Korea.

The vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists against South Vietnam aim at tightening their grip on Ngo Dinh Diem and using the U.S.-controlled puppet army for suppressing the people.

At the same time the U.S. imperialists are trying to make the South Vietnamese fight among themselves by putting the South Vietnamese puppet army under the command of U.S. army officers.

It is their purpose to turn South Vietnam into a permanent U.S. military base for aggression in south-east Asia. To this end, the U.S. imperialists shipped more than 4,000 U.S. soldiers and great quantities of military supplies into South Vietnam while increasing the strength of the puppet army to 350,000. The U.S. imperialists

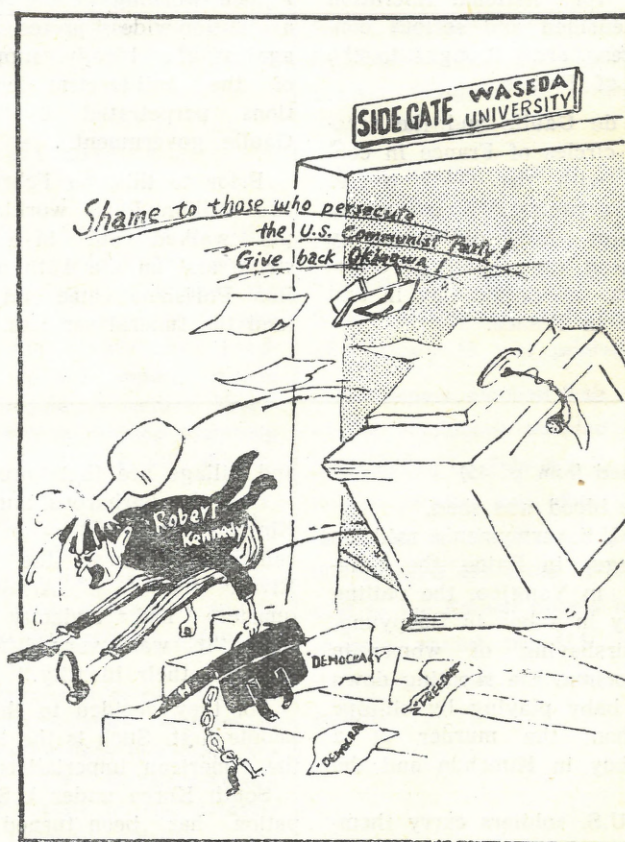
themselves are participating in the "mopping-up operation."

The stepped-up armed intervention by the U.S. in South Vietnam is not only a provocation against the people of Vietnam and other South-east Asian countries but also a grave danger to peace in Asia. Therefore the people of South Vietnam are intensifying the struggle to foil the U.S. aggressive scheme and achieve the unification of the country. "Yanks, go home!" "Down with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique!" These are

their fighting slogans.

The Korean people support wholeheartedly the struggle of the heroic South Vietnamese people and denounce strongly and indignantly the criminal act by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw immediately with their military advisors, officers and ammunition from South Vietnam. The Geneva agreements should be implemented and the "Military Assistance Command" set up by U.S. imperialism should be dissolved immediately.



A "welcome" to R. Kennedy in his trip to Asia

STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM

It has been about four years since de Gaulle's ascendance to power. The period is marked with the bloody colonial policy and the shameful colonial war in Algeria. To this war de Gaulle hurled two-thirds of the total French armed forces, spending a thousand billion francs every year.

However, all the efforts of de Gaulle and his government have brought nothing to them. Only the struggle of the Algerian people for national liberation has intensified and serious consequences are brought to the people of France.

Yet, de Gaulle and the reactionary circles of France in conspiracy with the OAS (secret armed organization) are set to tide over their difficulties by fascistizing the country. Terrorist acts break out day in and day out in France.

The armed ultras (OAS) raided the buildings of the French Communist Party and progressive parties as well as democratic organizations. Then attempts were made on the lives of leaders of these organizations.

On February 8, de Gaulle ordered the police to fire on the demonstrators who came out to protest against the OAS. Eight demonstrators were shot to death.

On February 13, millions of French working people went on a nation-wide protest strike against the bloody suppression of the anti-fascism demonstrations perpetrated by the de Gaulle government.

Prior to this, on February 9, two million Paris working people walked out in a protest strike and on the 13th one million Parisians came out to attend the funeral services for the

eight mowed down cold-bloodedly by the de Gaulle police.

Today the working people of France are displaying unity and stubbornness in the struggle against fascism. They demand an end to the Algerian war.

The French Communist Party, all labour unions under CGT and social organizations and the people of all walks of life are firmly determined to continue their struggle until their demands are fully met.

The Korean people express militant solidarity with the French working people in their struggle for saving France from going to fascism. At the same time the Korean people resolutely condemn the reactionary de Gaulle government which is subjecting the French people to a bloody suppression.

Many Korean social organizations sent telegrams to French social organizations expressing firm solidarity with the French people who are waging a righteous struggle.

The Korean people are confident that the fighting French people will surely win the final victory in their struggle against the reactionary ruling circles and OAS terrorism.

(Continued from p. 45)

people's blood was shed.

The U.S. army men's raid on a village in Pajoo, the gangsterism in Yangjoo, the nailing of a boy in a box in Boopyung, the hairshaving of women in Dongdoochun, the shooting down of a baby playing by oil-pipe in Inchon, the murder of a school boy in Kimchun and the like...

The U.S. soldiers carry themselves in South Korea as they do in America. Murder, violence

and pillage are their profession.

On the barbarous murder of Koreans committed by an American soldier near the Rimjin River, the U.S. Army Headquarters had audacity to say that "it was very difficult to establish their identity."

So, they decided to shoot the people first. Such is the logic of the American imperialists.

South Korea under U.S. occupation has been turned into a dark land where fascist terror prevails. It is a living hell. Pak

Jung Hi and his ilk under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to put the innocent people into jail, slaughter them, and make the youth cannon-fodder.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who have brought misfortunes to the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists must be tried by the Korean people. The Korean people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of the country.

THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF CEYLON MARKED

On February 4, the papers of our country carried the text of Premier Kim Il Sung's telegram of greetings addressed to Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of Ceylon's independence. And much space was given to the independence day of Ceylon.

Minjoo Chosun, in its article headlined "14th Anniversary of Ceylonese Independence", said "Ceylon's independence is the valuable fruit of the Ceylonese people who had waged a protracted and arduous struggle against the invasion by the imperialists." Laying bare the evil plans of the American and British imperialists for robbing the Ceylonese people of their abundant natural resources and for putting a yoke upon them, the paper congratulated the victory of the Ceylonese people in this

way:

"...But the criminal machinations of the aggressors were frustrated at every step by the staunch struggle of the Ceylonese people." **Minjoo Chosun** went on to comment on the ever growing friendly relations between Korea and Ceylon.

The article concluded:

"Such relations between the two nations are in full harmony with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Ceylon. Moreover, the friendship will contribute greatly to strengthening the solidarity between the peoples of Asia and to defending peace in Asia from aggression and provocative machinations of the imperialists."

The paper also printed the congratulatory telegram of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Society.

THE NEPALESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED

February 18 marked the 11th anniversary of the armed revolt of the Nepalese people that overthrew the feudal autocratic system.

On the occasion of the national holiday of Nepal, the papers of our country came out with the full text of the congratulatory telegram of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., addressed to King of Nepal, His Highness Mahendra Bir Bikram Sah Deva.

Rodong Shinmoon in an article wrote:

"In 1951, the Nepalese feudal government was replaced by the constitutional monarchy system. It signified an important stage in the struggle of the Nepalese people to consolidate the national independence... Nepal took part in the his-

toric Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries. Now she is not only striving to strengthen the solidarity with all peoples who denounce the military blocs headed by the U.S. imperialists and wage a struggle for national liberation, but also to develop friendship and mutual assistance with the socialist countries."

The writer wished in its conclusion the Nepalese people a greater success in their struggle to develop the national economy and to consolidate the national independence.

The papers also carried the text of the congratulatory telegram of the Korean-Nepalese Friendship Society to the Nepalese-Korean Friendship Society on the occasion of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Nepal.

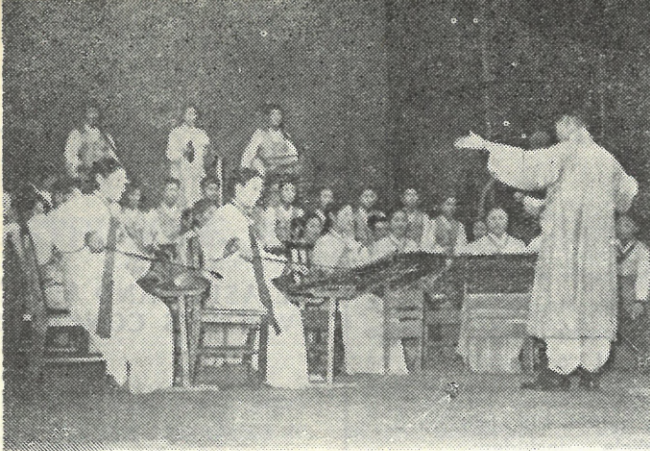
THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS CONGRESS

The metropolitan papers of Korea gave a broad coverage of the Second Congress of Asian and African Writers held in Cairo on February 12-15.

All the papers of Pyongyang carried on the front page the text of the congratulatory telegram sent by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Second Congress of Asian and African Writers.

News on the work of the Congress were given prominence and the text of the speech delivered by Lee Chan, head of the Korean writers' delegation, at the meeting of February 13 was printed.

The papers informed their readers of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting on February 15 on the Korean problem and others. In the resolution on the Korean problem the Congress expressed its full support to the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. aggression and for the unification of the country.



THE national rural art circle contest opened in Pyongyang on January 8 this year.

More than 2,500 circle members from nine Provinces and Pyongyang and Kaesong, selected from among some 320,000 members of 20,000 art circles of agricultural co-operatives, participated in the current contest.

The festival demonstrated new features of the art which is effloresc-

Rural Amateur Art Circle Contest



Top: A national musical instrument ensemble "Joy of Bumper Year" by the circle members of the Kangsum agricultural co-op

Center: Instrument ensemble "Toward the Height of Five Million Tons of Grain" by the circle members of the Korean Indonesian friendship agricultural co-op in South Pyongan Province

Below: Peasant music and dance by the circle members of the Eupri agricultural co-op in Kangwon Province



ing rapidly among the masses thanks to the correct literary and art policy of the Party.

The stage was adorned with various numbers that dealt with the unmeasured loyalty of the country's peasants to the Party and the leader that have brought them today's happiness, the lofty spirits of the revolutionary predecessors who fought with unyielding determination for 15 years against Japanese imperialism, and the earnest desire of the Korean people for the country's unification. Many numbers were their own creation.

Particularly, the singing of "Golden-field of Mankyungdai", a song composed by the circle members of the Mankyungdai agricultural co-op in the suburbs of Pyongyang, was acclaimed highly. It is a song on their happy life in Mankyungdai where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and brought up. The song reflected well the unbending fighting spirits, boundless creative power, good and simple nature, lofty communist attitude of helping each other of the peasants who



Home circle of an old man Yoo Shi Whang's family

A HOME CIRCLE

THE annual National Art Festival opened recently with the rural art circle contest.

Every year professional groups and factory, school and rural art circles take part in the National Art Festival.

One of the attractions of this year's rural art circle contest was "We Are Happy" performed by Yoo Shi Whang and his family, six of them. He is a member of the Sainal Agricultural Co-op in South Hwanghai Province.

With song, dance, sketch and other numbers they present a picture of their happy and worthwhile life.

Yoo Shi Whang, a man of sixty-five, languished long in poverty and maltreatment. He was a tenant farmer in the days of Japanese imperialists' rule over Korea. Only after the country's liberation his lot began to change.

Thanks to the land reform, he came to own land for the first time in his life, and his life kept improving, particularly since the organization of agricultural co-operatives.

Yoo Shi Whang has always stood at head in everything in the affairs of the co-op. He never allowed himself to be second in helping others. Everyone respects him.

The earnings of his family increased with every passing year.

Last year they got 8 tons of grain and 2,500 won in cash. They were so happy and moved that they volunteered to perform for their fellow co-op members. The village became wild about their numbers. Since then the family has been known as an excellent home circle. They took part in county and provincial contests before they were selected to compete in the National Art Festival.

Their performance ends with these words.

"Premier, you have brought us songs and dances.

And ours is a truly happy home!"

Indeed these words speak of every heart of the Korean people.

are implementing the task set by the Party to harvest 5 million tons of grain this year.

Another great attraction was the

home circle of Yoo Shi Whang and his family from South Hwanghai Province.

A song and dance number "We

Are Members of the Sewing Unit of the Partisans", a collective work presented by the circle members of Farm No. 5 in Samjiyun county, Ryanggang Province, an old revolutionary battlefield, moved the audiences greatly representing the lofty spirit of the anti-Japanese partisan fighters.

Besides, many new folk songs were presented.

The circle members of Chulwon-eup agricultural co-op in Chulwon county put on peasant music and dance number, "Toward the Height of 5 Million Tons of Grain" worked on the traditional Korean peasant music and dance, reflecting vividly the ever bettering rural life.

Their number portrayed happiness of the peasants who carried out successfully the task of producing one million tons more of grain last year.

A folk song "My Native Place, Mountain Area, Is Good to Live in!" by the Doyang agricultural co-op members in Dongrim county is based on the happy and bountiful life of the members of the Doyang agricultural co-op where a bumper crop was harvested.

The better our life becomes the more we think of the plight of our compatriots in South Korea under U.S. occupation. Such sentiments of the Korean people who earnestly desire for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the country were fully expressed in the chorus "Road of Unification" sung by the Shimpyung agricultural co-op circle members from Yunan county.

Thus, the festival demonstrated fully the efflorescing art in the rural areas.

Briefs

In Colombo, capital of Ceylon, last January, the Korean technical colour film "Glorious Is our Fatherland" was shown under the auspices of Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Society.

Social leaders and many citizens of Colombo and the members of the trade and friendship delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chang Wook, Vice-Minister of Commerce, saw the presentation.

In Havana, on February 2, an exhibition of Korean handicraft works and photographs opened under the auspices of the National Culture Committee of Cuba.

Many items of handicraft articles were put on display and photographs on the great achievements that the Korean people registered in the up-building of economy and culture were shown.

Present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Hong Dong Chul, Korean Ambassador to Cuba, leaders of the National Culture Committee of Cuba and diplomatic representatives from the socialist countries.

The Korean Students Committee sent to the General Union of the Algerian Moslem Students a telegram showing solidarity with the Algerian students, who are waging a struggle against the French government. The telegram expressed the solidarity between the Korean and Algerian students.

The Korean Students Committee in its telegram resolutely condemned the suppressive steps of the French government and expressed the confidence that the righteous struggle of the Algerian students would surely be victorious.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions

of Korea sent a message of greetings to the South African Trade Unions Congress on the occasion of the day of solidarity and action of all workers of the world and their trade union organizations with the workers and people of South Africa.

The telegram said that the Korean working class wished the trade unions of South Africa victory in the struggle against the colonialists' bestial oppression, cruel exploitation, and reactionary racial discrimination policy and for the rights to life and liberty of the workers and people of South Africa.

A government trade delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Conakry on February 7 for a visit to Guinea.

The delegation headed by Su Eul Hyun, Korean Ambassador to Guinea and Mali, was greeted at the airport by leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce of the Guinean Republic and the diplomats of the socialist countries in Guinea.

In Hanoi, on February 9, a ceremony was held to deliver the gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to Premier Pham Van Dong.

Premier Kim Il Sung's gifts were made of 20 tractors, 10 lorries and 66 cases of accessories and parts, all turned out in our country.

Present at the ceremony were government leaders including Nguyen Kim Cuong, acting chief of the Premier's office on behalf of the Vietnamese government.

The gifts were handed over to Nguyen Kim Cuong by Jun Chang Chul, Korean Ambassador to Vietnam.



NATIONAL SKATING CONTEST

One of the events marking the anniversary day of the founding of the Democratic Youth League of Korea which falls on January 17, is a national skating contest.

This year, Hesan of Ryanggang Province was the venue of the national skating contest from January 6 to 14. Some 600 skaters from different parts of the country, among them junior middle school students and skaters of the first class teams, competed for their respective titles.

290 skaters, that is, about half of the entrants, broke last year's records in 46 events.

The veteran speedskaters achieved good results in all events. In the 4X500 m. relay race between first class teams, for instance, the skaters of the February 8 team bettered the previous year's record by 9.3 sec.,

and the skaters of the Institute of Physical Culture by 4 sec.

Aside from veteran skaters, many new-comers took part in the contest showing good performances.

One feature of the recent contest was the tremendous progress made by new-comers. This is illustrated by the fact that among the 290 record-breakers were many new-comers.

Take An Sung Ja of Ryanggang Province for instance.

She broke last year's records in all events for junior middle school girls, thus winning first place in individual all-round standing in her division. In some events her records were better than the seniors'.

On the programme of the contest were also figure skating and ice-hockey.

The recent national skating contest once again demonstrated the mass sports activities and improvement of skating standards in our country.



A NEW SILK-REELING MILL

On February 11, work on a new silk-reeling mill was started in Pyongchun District in Pyongyang City.

The mill will be able to handle 4,000 tons of cocoons a year, which will turn out eventually 7 million metres of silk.

The new factory will occupy 130,000 sq metres. It is expected that the mill will be completed at the end of July and go into operation in October.

OUTPUT OF SEAMLESS STEEL PIPE GROWS THREE TIMES

The workers of the steel pipe shop of the Kangsun Steel Works raised daily output of seamless steel pipe three times as much as in the previous year thanks to the technical innovation and to the labour struggle of the workers who made resolve to raise the output of steel pipes 1.7 times compared with the previous year.

More, the workers paid great

attention to full utilization of equipment and a closer co-operation with the technicians.

A NEW CONCRETE MIXER

A new concrete mixer was devised by Pak Yun Shik, a work-team leader at the Railway Repair Factory in Pyongyang.

Its efficiency is 840-fold as against manual work and 21 times compared with the concrete mixer with a capacity of 0.5 cubic metres.

The work-team carried out in a single day their quotas for January increased by 155 per cent as against that in the corresponding period of the previous year. And it was overfulfilled by 25 per cent.

It took Pak Yun Shik and his fellow workers about four years in devising the new mixer.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Sculpture "The Story of A Rifle Grip" by Kim Jong Sung

It happened in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. A woman partisan broke the grip of her rifle due to negligence. She tried to repair it, but fell asleep before finishing. Marshal Kim Il Sung personally repaired it for her while she was sleeping.

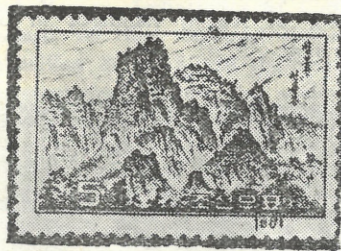
This sculpture depicts the woman partisan holding her repaired rifle in deep emotion.



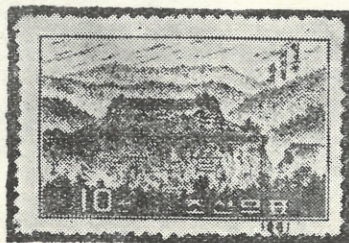
Stamp 1, 10 jun, purple, shows the most majestic and beautiful Mansa Peak of Mt. Obong in Inner Chilbo.



Stamp 2, 5 jun, brown, shows the Chunbool (Thousand Images of Buddha) Peak.



Stamp 3, 10 jun, deep blue, shows the tile-roofed-house rock in Inner Chilbo.



MT. CHILBO

Situated to the northeast of the Hamkyung Ranges Mt. Chilbo is famous for its grand landscape. Chilbo means something very beautiful and valuable.

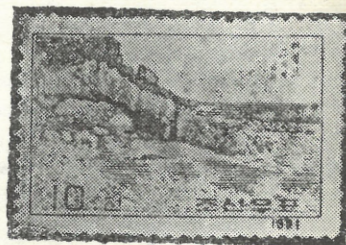
The height of Mt. Chilbo does not exceed 650 metres but many ranges, sharp peaks, fantastic rocks and cliffs, and deep gorges are to be found. In recent years the government built many summer camps and rest homes.

On November 29, 1961 a series of 5 stamps were issued in honour of Mt. Chilbo, one of the famous scenic spots of Korea.

Stamp 4, 5 jun, blue and green, shows the war-lord rock.



Stamp 5, 10 jun, blue, shows the rainbow rock in Hai (Sea) Chilbo.



The 5 stamps measure 24X38 mm. Offset. Perf.



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